

Advani: letters in his favour 'orchestrated'

Thatcher resignation honours

Members of the kitchen cabinet reap rich rewards

By NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

MARGARET Thatcher rewards faithful cooks and cleaners in her resignation honours list published today, but it is her kitchen cabinet that emerges from the heat of the 1980s with the most glittering of prizes.

Pride of place goes to Professor Brian Griffiths, who proved a discreet but highly influential head of the prime minister's policy unit from 1985 to her fall from power last month. He is made a life peer.

Bernard Ingham, Mrs Thatcher's megaphone press secretary, receives a knighthood, as does Charles Powell, the one-time Foreign Office man, who was her private secretary from 1984 and a frequent caller at Chequers with his ebullient Italian wife Carla.

Tim Bell, aged 49, the former Seatchi and Seatchi linkman with Mrs Thatcher, another intimate of the Chequers dining table and the nightcap in the poky Downing Street flat, is one more insider to be rewarded with a knighthood. Andrew Turnbull, aged 45, a career civil servant and most recently her principal private secretary, becomes a Commander of the Order of the Bath (CB).

Professor Griffiths, the son of a National Coal Board chauffeur, grew up in an industrial village outside Swansea, escaped via the traditional grammar school ladder to the London School of Economics and voted Labour until 1970 and the rise of monetarism.

Mr Ingham, aged 58, Whitehall's best known man with no name, was another grammar school boy who reached the top. From being a reporter on the *Hidden Bridge Times* in the early 1950s he rose to be "government sources". Mrs Thatcher's unattributable but unmistakable hotline to breakfast tables from Barnsley to Baghdad.

By comparison, Mr Powell's steps to the summit were short and swift. The son of an air vice-marshal, he was educated at King's School, Canterbury and won a first in modern history from New College, Oxford. His first diplomatic posting was to Helsinki. His talent for the unexpected was confirmed when he was private secretary to the Washington ambassador and learned to bypass official Foreign Office channels in linking the Nixon White House to the Heath government.

An urbane and discreet figure, Mr Powell, aged 49, nevertheless had his moments in the limelight. He "accepted" the ploy of leaking the solicitor-general's letter criticising Michael Heseltine during the Westland affair. An ambassadorship now beckons after a few more months in Downing Street and perhaps a war in the Gulf. Professor Griffiths, aged 48, will also not be short of offers after five years at the heart of government. An early exponent

of monetarism, he buttressed Mrs Thatcher's hostility to the European exchange-rate mechanism and fed her doubts about Nigel Lawson's policy of fine-tuning sterling to shadow the Mark.

Professor Griffiths, like many on the new right, believed that politics and policies could not be divorced from morality.

Mr Ingham, who has retired from the civil service, yesterday threw off his tattered cloak of anonymity and said he was delighted with his knighthood. "Obviously, I am very grateful to Mrs Thatcher for recognising my work in this way," he said.

His critics, no doubt, and there are quite a few within the Conservative party, will see it differently. They will recall the cabinet ministers who fell foul of his tongue at his unattributable lobby briefings.

Mrs Thatcher also distributed consolation prizes to the vanquished generals of her leadership campaign. Peter Morrison, her former parliamentary private secretary, is given a knighthood, as is Gerry Neale, the Conservative MP for North Cornwall. George Gardiner, chairman of the backbench 92 group of Thatcher loyalists, is similarly rewarded. Michael Neubert, another veteran of her last battle, also becomes a knight.

Mrs Thatcher's list honours the widow of Ian Gow, killed by a Provisional IRA car bomb five months ago, by making her a Dame. Jane Gow was officially given the honour "for political and public services" but at Westminster it was seen as recognition of the courage she showed at the time of her husband's death outside their home in Hankham, east Sussex.



Among the honoured: (from left) Alfred Heath, Edwin Booker, Anthony Yandle, Peter D'Emmanuele, Sherry Warner, Susan Goodchild, Dot King, Janice Richards, Andrew Turnbull, principal private secretary, and John Catford, secretary for appointments



On the honours list: Jane Gow, John Henderson, Olga Polizzi, Nick Lloyd, Tim Bell, Sir Gordon White, Sue Tinson, Bernard Ingham



Marjorie Sherman, Gerry Neale, George Gardiner, Peter Morrison, Michael Neubert, Sir Hector Laing, Sir David Wolfson, Harvey Thomas



Sir Jeffrey Sterling, Brian Griffiths, Dame Joan Secombe, John Whittingdale, Charles Powell, Robert Kingston, Joan Hall, Peter Palmbo

Personal touch to office honours

By RICHARD FORD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

LIKE previous prime ministers, Margaret Thatcher has followed a long tradition by recommending honours for the office and household staff at 10 Downing Street and Chequers.

The former prime minister has also added some typically personal touches to the list by recommending awards to women closely involved in refurbishing the official rooms at 10 Downing Street and in providing her with her sartorial elegance.

Sergeant Robert Kingston, who as Mrs Thatcher's personal detective, was probably the man who appeared most often in photographs with the former prime minister, becomes an MBE. Mrs Thatcher has followed the tradition of Harold Wilson and James Callaghan by recommending an honour for her personal physician, Dr John Henderson,

who is made a CBE. A similar honour goes to Mrs Olga Polizzi, the daughter of Lord Forte and a Conservative member of Westminster city council. She is managing director of building and design for Trusthouse Forte and was in the team responsible for the redecoration of the state rooms and drawing room at No 10.

Margaret King, the woman who helped develop the distinctive Thatcher style, becomes an MBE. Mrs King's role as a fashion adviser to Mrs Thatcher and designer of most of her day and all her evening wear began in the spring of 1987 when the former prime minister went to Aquascutum, the men's and women's outfitters in London, for a warm coat to wear on her first visit to the Soviet Union.

Mrs King said yesterday: "It has been a great honour to put her outfits together. Her clothes are basically a British look, concentrating on classic style that she wanted the world to know was the British look."

On Mrs Thatcher's recommendation, a number of workers at 10 Downing Street become

MBEs as does Amanda Ponsonby, who was formerly her personal assistant and has helped her in the difficult days of transition from being prime minister to backbench MP.

Also made MBEs are Jean Dibbin, senior personal secretary in the prime minister's office, Janice Richards, head of the secretarial service at No 10 who are widely known in Whitehall, and Sherry Warner, the senior cook who catered for small lunches and breakfasts.

Dorothy Haynes, the housekeeper-curator at Chequers, becomes an MBE while a British Empire Medal goes to Sergeant Theresa Dade, the assistant house manager at the prime minister's official country home.

There was also an honour for Ted Heath, not the former prime minister, but the custody guard supervisor at 10 Downing Street. Mr Alfred Heath, known as Ted, also gains a MBE. He has been at Downing Street since 1973 when Edward Heath was prime minister.

New peers, page 6

Peerages for three pillars of industry

By GRAHAM SEARJEANT, FINANCIAL EDITOR

PEERAGES have gone to three leading industrialists who have been long-term close advisers and prominent Conservative party supporters but who have also taken concrete steps to help implement government initiatives.

Sir Hector Laing, who retired from the chairmanship of United Biscuits in May after transforming it from a small family business over 45 years, has long been an apostle of removing government interference in free markets, encouraging personal initiative and curbing trade union power. He was a trusted friend and informal adviser to Mrs Thatcher.

Sir Hector is noted for leading his company in good industrial relations and retaining its family atmosphere. Sir Hector is a champion of long-term thinking and investment and has been a noted scourge of City takeover bids selling Britain short.

Sir Jeffrey Sterling built his own commercial property empire and is now chairman of P&O, the transport and construction group.

He was the unpaid official industrial adviser at the trade and industry department for most of the Thatcher period.

He is a close friend of Lord Young and was appointed by Patrick Jenkin to succeed him as industrial adviser in 1982. He stepped down in August, having been an architect of the change in policy to use privatisation to encourage mass share ownership.

Sir Gordon White is the equal in Hanson plc of Lord Hanson, who was previously ennobled at Mrs Thatcher's behest. Hanson has been particularly influential in promoting free financial markets and has come to the prime minister's aid at difficult moments, notably by buying a stake in Westland and using it to support Cabinet policy.

Geoffrey Leigh, chairman of Allied London Properties, who is knighted, is a substantial personal financial backer of the Conservative party as well as an energetic fund-raiser for the party and for several charities, including the Prince's Youth Business Trust.

BSB users given two years' grace

The merged British Sky Broadcasting will be allowed to continue transmitting on BSB's Marco Polo satellite until the end of 1992, the IBA and its successor, the Independent Television Commission, have ruled (Melinda Wittstock writes).

Although the merger constituted a "serious breach" of BSB's programme contract with the IBA, the broadcasting regulator has opted not to revoke the contract as early as expected to allow BSB "squarish" owners the option in 1992 of subscribing to new channels on Marco Polo.

The ITC is also to award BSkyB a non-domestic satellite television programme licence from January 1. The company will, however, be required to appoint two independent directors with powers of veto to ensure the contractual obligations of the merged group are honoured. The directors, one nominated by News International and the other by BSB shareholders, are to be appointed by March subject to ITC approval.

HTV jobs axed

HTV announced yesterday that 200 jobs would be cut from the beginning of next year. The West Country and Wales television station said the redundancies were necessary because of the rising costs of the government levy on independent television companies and falling advertising revenue. Patrick Dromgoole, the chief executive, said: "I bitterly regret having to make this announcement, particularly at this time of the year."

Health reforms

NHS reforms are to be piloted in six health authorities as part of £3 million project, the government announced yesterday. Duncan Nichol, NHS chief executive, said that although some districts would implement changes faster than others, reforms would take place throughout the service from April. The areas are Cornwall and Isles of Scilly; Halton, St Helens, Knowsley and Warrington; Newcastle; Portsmouth; Wandsworth; and West Dorset.

Libel jury out

The jury in the libel action brought by Sonia Sutcliffe, the wife of Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, against the *News of the World* had still to reach a verdict after an afternoon's deliberations when the court adjourned last night. Mr Justice Drake, in his summing up, earlier told the jury that it had to choose whether they preferred to believe Mrs Sutcliffe's evidence or that of Barbara Jones, the journalist who accompanied her on a holiday to Greece.

CORRECTION

In the table showing results in the German election (December 4) the number of seats won by the Christian Democratic Union should have been 268, making the coalition total 398.

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State sector holds own at Oxford

By JOHN O'LEARY, HIGHER EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

STATE school pupils are holding their own with students from the independent sector in Oxford university examinations, an unpublished study shows. Admissions tutors believe, however, that there is now little scope for increasing the number of state school pupils at the university.

An analysis of undergraduate results from 1984-5 showed that pupils from independent schools were only slightly ahead of those from state schools in terms of first-class degrees. Grammar schools produced the most first- and second-class honours and the least failures.

Brian Smith, who chairs Oxford's admissions committee, interprets the results as evidence that the university's recruitment policies are about right. Writing in *The Times Higher Education Supplement* today, he adds that the state intake has reached a plateau and, in spite of further efforts to encourage state school applications, the ratio is unlikely to change significantly.

State entrants formed a majority for the first time in 1980 and have made up roughly half the intake ever since. Oxford university said that it was not complacent about the figures. "They are a matter of continuing concern," a spokeswoman said.

The study showed that 14.1 per cent of independent school pupils achieved first-class degrees compared with 13.7 per cent from grammar schools and 13.1 per cent from comprehensives.

MP calls for an army-police link after RUC man killed

FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN BELFAST

BETTER co-ordination of police and army resources in Ulster was demanded yesterday by a Unionist MP after an RUC reservist, William Weathers, aged 46, was shot dead by gunmen lying in wait as he drove up the lane leading to his home outside Lurgan, Co Armagh.

His black Mini was raked by automatic fire minutes after he

had signed off duty at Lurgan police station at midnight.

Constable Weathers, a full-timer in the RUC Reserves for 15 years, was the 75th victim of terrorist violence in Northern Ireland this year and the 12th police officer killed.

Seven people have been murdered close to Lurgan in the past three months, four of them wild-

flower, including two policemen, ambushed beside Lough Neagh last month.

Ken Maginnis, the Unionists' security spokesman at Westminster, said he was amazed that more security resources had not been employed in the area. "There is a need for much greater awareness of soft targets who are vulnerable," he said. "If we had seen a pattern of patrolling in that area it would have put the terrorists on unsound ground and this man's life might have been saved."

As Constable Weathers was being mourned and his wife and four children - all of whom heard the gunfire in which their father died - were being comforted by clergy, relatives and friends, the IRA mounted another unsuccessful "human bomb" attack.

Armed and masked men stopped a milk float in the border village of Newtownbutler, Co Fermanagh, at about 10am and took the driver's helper hostage. They forced the driver to take the float, loaded with a bomb, to the permanent border checkpoint at nearby Kilturb.

He was able to stop the vehicle about 20 yards short of the checkpoint and shout a warning to the soldiers manning it. Security forces each side of the border cordoned off the area and six hours later the bomb had not exploded.

In Belfast the IRA's "hoax" campaign, which paralysed traffic all over the city on Wednesday afternoon and evening, continued yesterday. The army dealt with nine alerts involving suspect vehicles and packages; all proved to be hoaxes.

Space projects shelved in funding cutbacks

By NICK NUTTALL, TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

INTERNATIONAL space and astronomy projects are in jeopardy because of the deepening crisis in British science and technology funding.

A telescope for studying galaxies, an observatory for detecting gravitational waves bombarding the Earth from exploding stars, and an installation for measuring atmospheric reactions that cause the Northern Lights are being shelved, the Science and Engineering Research Council said yesterday.

The decision to delay the £38 million telescope, a flagship collaboration between Britain, America and Canada, has been taken to cut costs. It had been planned as the largest optical telescope in the northern hemisphere, with Britain contributing £20 million.

A similar fate has been decided for the British-German project to detect gravitational waves and

check Einstein's theory of relativity, which was planned for Bavaria. Also shelved is the Polar cap radar, to be built at Spitsbergen, an archipelago off Norway, and due to study the reactions of charged particles in the upper atmosphere which cause luminous effects like the aurora borealis.

The council is facing a £40 million deficit between 1991-2 after the latest public expenditure allocation and is looking at cuts of 10 per cent from its budget of about £450 million. More than £1.5 million will be saved by delaying the telescope and the detectors.

A spokesman said that more announcements would be made in February by the council's policy group, adding that unless more funds were found Britain would also have to withdraw from two joint space projects.

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

Parents seek guilty men as drug girl is jailed for 25 years

By NEIL KELLY IN BANGKOK AND NICHOLAS WATT

PARENTS of Karyn Smith, who was sentenced in Thailand yesterday to 25 years' imprisonment for attempted heroin trafficking, said last night they hoped that British police would take action against the guilty men who had set up their daughter.

Eric and Marilyn Smith, from Solihull, West Midlands, said in Bangkok that the British police had information about them. They also had two handwritten postcards which were sent to Smith in prison by a Birmingham man threatening her with physical violence if she gave information to the police. Mr and Mrs Smith said they believed their

daughter, aged 19, was set up by the Birmingham men to carry drugs and were still convinced she was unaware of what she was doing.

That was also the view of Smith's British lawyer, Stephen Jakobi. Smith and her travelling companion, Patricia Cahill, aged 17, from Birmingham, were arrested in July at Don Muang airport, Bangkok, as they tried to board a Singapore Airlines flight to Amsterdam with onward tickets to The Gambia. Their baggage was found to contain 26kg of high-grade heroin with an estimated street value of £4 million.

Mr Jakobi said that Miss

Cahill had asked Smith to join her on a business trip to Thailand with her boyfriend. He did not turn up and the two women travelled on their own and were looked after by "friendly" men in Thailand.

Judge Nori Chanthorn at the Thai criminal court said yesterday that he did not believe Smith's claim that she was unaware of the heroin in her baggage when she was arrested. He said her offence warranted life imprisonment, which in Thailand meant that, but he was reducing the sentence to 25 years because she had pleaded guilty, had no criminal record and was only 19. She had also co-operated with the police.

Smith stood bare-footed in the witness box and said nothing as her sentence was pronounced, but turned to face the courtroom and flung herself into her mother's arms. Mrs Smith broke down but her daughter appeared calm and collected. She smiled as she hugged and kissed her mother and said: "I love you. Keep strong."

Mr Smith ruled out an appeal as it might impede the appeal his daughter could make in six months to Thailand's King Bhumibol for an act of royal clemency to reduce the sentence. Witawat Purnphol, Smith's Thai lawyer, thought she had a good chance of being set free in that way after she had served three or four years in prison.

Miss Cahill is being tried separately in the juvenile court. She is accused of the same offences, but has pleaded not guilty. A verdict is expected next month.

Mr Jakobi said he had put the prosecution case against his client to British judges and leading QCs who had all confirmed her innocence. He emphasised, however, that the Thais had been "decent and generous" by stretching their justice system to speed Smith's trial.



Karyn Smith, in jail uniform, leaving court in Bangkok yesterday to start a 25-year sentence for attempting to smuggle heroin. She may appeal for royal clemency

Terrorists continue to haunt West in spite of changes

ON THE second anniversary of the Lockerbie bombing today the investigators from Britain, the United States and West Germany are close to completing their work. They may soon publicly say who blew up Pan Am flight 103. What they cannot give is a guarantee it will not happen again.

Any intelligence analyst's assessment of terrorist threats today would paint a mixed picture. The communist regimes of eastern Europe which bolstered terrorist groups have fallen, other countries have disavowed terrorism but the Middle East remains the cockpit of terrorist violence. The invasion of Kuwait can only intensify the risk.

The main cause for hope lies in the political changes being wrought in Czechoslovakia, former East Germany, Romania and Bulgaria where the old regimes which provided arms and training for terrorists have collapsed. The Soviet Union, once regarded as a secret sponsor of terrorism, has too many internal problems to concentrate on international subversion — even if it wished to.

In the Middle East, however, where the terrorist threat is higher than ever, the state backers remain the same, even if the political leaders have suddenly become more acceptable to the West because of their support for the anti-Iraq coalition.

Syria still supports terrorism, as does Iran. Yasser Arafat, leader of the PLO, tried to acquire respectability by offering

Two years after the Pan Am bomb, Stewart Tandler and Michael Evans look at how the terrorist threat has altered

"moderation" but his new image has been undermined by his support for President Saddam.

Western intelligence agencies are convinced it was Iran that issued the contract that led to the destruction of the Pan Am flight. Now the organisations which were prepared to do Iran's bidding, such as Ahmed Jibril's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, are lined up to help President Saddam.

If there is war in the Gulf, Western experts are convinced that Iraq's response will include a terrorist campaign against Western targets. They argue that the Iraqis have no other way of taking the war far beyond their own frontiers and one British expert said: "If war broke out you could see an increase in terrorism on aircraft such as sabotage." Each country in the anti-Iraq alliance has been warned that its airlines would be at risk.

Some terrorist threats, however, remain unknown: have the changes in Beirut removed the threat of attacks by fundamentalist groups? Where does Colonel Qaddafi stand now? And has Cuba finally abandoned its interest in undermining the West?

Charitable approach to prisoners abroad

By ANDREW LYCETT

HUNDREDS of Britons abroad face the same lonely Christmas behind bars about to be served by Karyn Smith.

According to the Foreign Office, 1,796 Britons are held in foreign prisons, 1,177 of them on the European mainland. About half were sentenced for drug offences but the list also includes such people as Roger Cooper, the businessman held since 1985 for alleged spying in Iran, and Ian Richter, another businessman, who was convicted of bribing officials in Iraq in February 1987.

Keith Best, director of the charity Prisoners Abroad, said that many had not been charged. "Others have been convicted by systems of justice very different from our own. Some languish in appalling, fetid conditions. These are the people who are forgotten over Christmas."

Often they are closer to home than might be expected. Next week Eve Robinson, a journalist, will spend her second

Christmas imprisoned without charge in Spain. She was arrested in September last year after drugs were found at a Malaga marina where she was staying, though nothing was found on her. Her health has deteriorated and her daughter, Cassandra, aged seven, has had to be repatriated to Britain.

In France, the authorities do not allow prisoners to receive parcels from abroad. So Prisoners Abroad has sent £18 money orders to allow the French Red Cross to buy extra provisions for each of 50 needy Britons spending Christmas in jail there.

The charity employs four full-time case workers to assist 435 British prisoners abroad and much of its work is done before prisoners are charged. However, resources are limited. The charity's £200,000 budget is funded partly by the Home Office and the London boroughs' grant unit, but most of the money comes from individual donations.

Kasparov in chess turmoil

By RAYMOND KEENE
CHESS CORRESPONDENT

GARY Kasparov, the world chess champion, had difficulties yesterday analysing the adjourned position of the 21st game of his title defence against Anatoly Karpov in Lyons. He stayed awake until 4am going over the complexities which have left him facing serious problems in trying to force a draw.

By ingenious defence in the second session of play in France on Wednesday night he reduced the end game to one in which white had queen and knight against black's queen and two pawns.

This should lead to a draw. The moves so far:

Kasparov white	Kasparov black
1 d4	Nf6
2 c4	g6
3 Nc3	Bg7
4 e4	0-0
5 f3	0-0
6 Bc4	0-0
7 Qd2	0-0
8 Qd2	0-0
9 Qd2	0-0
10 Qd2	0-0
11 Qd2	0-0
12 Qd2	0-0
13 Qd2	0-0
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28 Qd2	0-0
29 Qd2	0-0
30 Qd2	0-0
31 Qd2	0-0
32 Qd2	0-0
33 Qd2	0-0

Study says role of pornography in crime unproven

By QUENTIN COWDRY, HOME AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

THE supposed causal link between pornography and sexual offences is unproven, according to a study published yesterday.

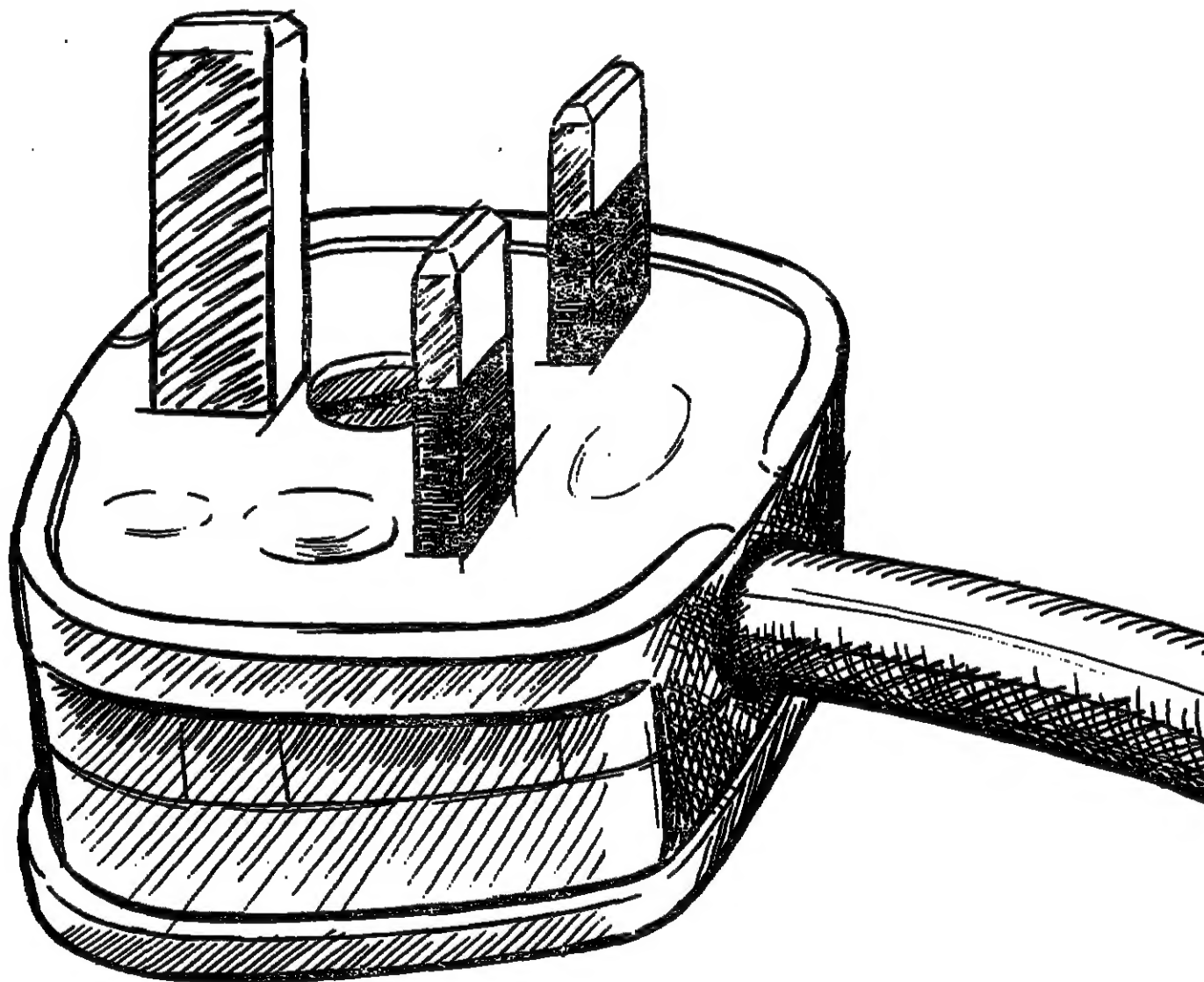
The long-awaited study, commissioned by the Home Office, found that while sex offenders often looked at obscene videos or magazines before or during crimes, there was no conclusive proof that pornography caused acts such as rape or indecent exposure.

Dismissing existing research as incomplete and partial, the report accuses people of being too quick to assume a positive link. The researchers say that evidence of the adverse effects of pornography is far less clear cut than is widely assumed. Studies in Europe and the United States have reached different conclusions and results of field studies and laboratory tests



Baker: accepted that the research was inconclusive

Leading article, page 13



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£5,000 up to £9,999	9.86%	13.15%
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18/05

Commuters to sue British Rail over 'unreliable' service

By MICHAEL HORSNELL AND FRANCES GIBB

BRITISH Rail is being sued for negligence and misrepresentation in an outburst of commuter power on an InterCity line where 60 per cent of services regularly run late.

In what is believed to be the first action of its kind, 62 passengers facing fare increases of up to 15 per cent in January issued a writ yesterday claiming damages against British Railways and InterCity's Anglia region.

Commuters on the line from Norwich to London, Liverpool Street, which is plagued by the inadequacies of 25-year-old locomotives and decrepit rolling stock, immediately raised nearly three times the money necessary from a £1-a-head subscription when a small group decided on legal action. The writ was issued in the High Court by Colin Campbell, a London solicitor from Syleham, north Suffolk, who commutes from Diss, Norfolk.

It accuses British Rail of negligence for failing to provide a reasonable service and misrepresentation over its

allegedly false inducement to passengers to buy season tickets in return for reliable trains.

During the 115-mile journey through Norfolk and Suffolk on what is known as the Cinderella line, Mr Campbell said: "We have used every other avenue and they have provided us with no satisfactory answer, while the service continues to deteriorate. We have no alternative but to go to the due process of law."

"We shouldn't have started this unless we thought we had a good prospect of success, even though we are taking on a nationalised industry."

The legal action coincides with a move by the Consumers' Association to challenge British Rail over its conditions of carriage. The association is calling for commuters to log journeys to provide the ammunition for possible court cases. Those would test whether the blanket exclusion of liability laid down by British Rail is reasonable under the Unfair Contract Terms Act of 1977.

The actions come in the wake of a disclosure by the rail watchdog, the Central Trans-

port Consultative Committee, that a record 90,000 trains were cancelled last year and that passenger complaints rose by 50 per cent.

As passengers from East Anglia poured into London yesterday, commuter frustrations were freely expressed.

Chris Bunting, aged 34, from Diss, marketing director for a law firm and co-ordinator of the commuter group, said: "Why should BR be allowed to believe they have fulfilled their contract simply by delivering us alive?"

Chris Sowerby, aged 42, a company director from Ipswich, said: "When I started doing this journey my wife was convinced I was getting home late so often. I catch an earlier train than I should need to make a 30-minute allowance for arriving late."

Tony Armes, aged 42, an insurance broker from Ipswich, said: "I changed my job six months ago. I am already being labelled a latecomer through no fault of mine." British Rail declined to comment.



Passenger power: Chris Bunting, co-ordinator of the commuter group on the Norwich to Liverpool Street line, during yesterday morning's journey to London

Frustration rides the 08.05 train from Norwich

The train now arriving at Liverpool Street... is up to 45 minutes behind schedule. Michael Horsnell joined a typical commuter run to report on the frustration of those suing British Rail

THE despondency of passengers on board the InterCity 08.05 from Norwich to London was scarcely alleviated when the conductor opted for a cheery approach after the train broke down at Chadwell Heath station, 10 miles from its destination.

"This is a late train, a dead train, a deceased train," he announced as he shepherded 370 people onto the unscheduled suburban platform to await a local service, which eventually got them to Liverpool Street 45 minutes late.

That was on October 4, but the bad start to the day was only the beginning of worse to come. Shortly after people struggled to work they found British Rail rubbing salt in the wound with the announcement of unspecified fare increases to be implemented on January 6.

A survey by *The Times* shows that since October passengers have endured delays three mornings out of five on the 08.05. It is understood that for their unreliable service InterCity commuters in the Anglia region, who account for 30 per cent of all passengers on the line, will have to pay 14.93 per cent more for standard class season tickets from Norwich, which will go up to £3,480 a year, 10.92 per cent more from Ipswich (up to £2,560), and an extra 9.7 per cent (up to £1,900) from Colchester. The price of an annual first-class season ticket from Norwich is going up by 18.8 per cent to £5,220.

The value for money passengers are getting has been scrutinised by *The Times* over the 55 working days between October 4 and December 19. The survey, the *Anatomy of the 08.05*, found that the train, which is scheduled to arrive at Liverpool Street at 09.55 after calling at Diss, Stowmarket, Ipswich and Colchester, ran late 60 per cent of the time (33 journeys). The Anglia region has a punctual performance target of 65 per cent, however.

The region has a second performance target - 90 per cent of the 41 trains it runs in both directions each weekday should arrive within ten minutes of schedule. The researchers found that on 22 days (40 per cent) the 08.05 failed to meet that target. The average delay on the 33 late trains was 17 minutes 36.3 seconds -

allowing for two delays of 60 minutes on each of the occasions when the 08.05 was cancelled.

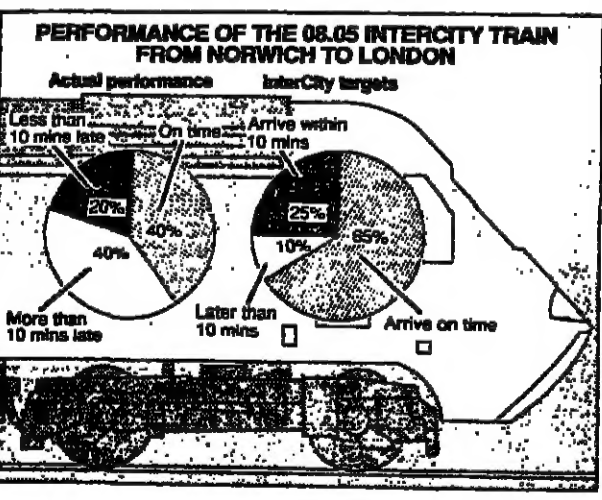
The 13 locomotives employed on the Norwich to Liverpool Street service are not of the costly 125 high-speed variety, said to be more suited to longer runs, but class 86 models built in 1965. They can travel at 100mph but take one hour 50 minutes to complete the 115-mile journey when they are on schedule and have a reliability rate of 33,000 miles between failures, according to British Rail.

In October refurbished 15-year-old DVT (driving van trailer) push-pull units, which started life on the Glasgow-Edinburgh service, were introduced, but electrical problems have affected their reliability.

Ernie Sumbler, InterCity manager for Anglia region, says British Rail is paying the price for the austerity years of the late 1960s and the 70s when fares and investment were low. Some of the infrastructure goes back to the second world war, although electrification of the line was completed in 1988 and an £80 million rolling stock programme is due to be completed by 1995. Improved signalling will mean that trains may more easily switch from down to up lines and vice versa to bypass a broken down train. In addition more money will be spent on modernising the rolling stock. To make passengers feel better when they arrive late, the £1.1 billion redevelopment of Liverpool Street station will be completed next year.

Mr Sumbler said: "The railway was allowed to rot in the past. Despite what has been done since, I am not happy about things and what people think of us, and when I go past the concourse and see the arrivals board I get very depressed."

InterCity, which last year made a profit of £46.4 million, has operated without government grants since 1988 and is required to plan on the basis of a rate of return of 8 per cent on all its investment projects. Anglia has declined to say what its regional profit was last year but commuters now taking legal action over its performance would like to know if the fare increases they are being asked to pay might not fund a railway of the 90s.



Crossbow ban urged

A judge called for a ban on crossbow sales yesterday after jailing a soldier for life for murdering his mother and her lover. Mr Justice Potts was speaking at Newcastle upon Tyne crown court where David Nicholson, aged 18, had pleaded guilty to murdering his mother, Anne Nicholson, aged 39, and William Kent, aged 51, in June.

The court was told that Nicholson, who bought the crossbow with his mother the day before, took the bodies from the house in Washington, Tyne and Wear, and hid them in a garden shed.

Tribunal date

An industrial tribunal hearing at which Alison Halford, assistant chief constable of Merseyside, will accuse the police authorities of sexual discrimination, will go ahead on January 7 in spite of an appeal by the police and the home office for an adjournment.

Fish warning

People eating fish caught in the Irish Sea are getting higher doses of radiation as the effects of previous discharges from Sellafield are now evident, British Nuclear Fuels said yesterday.

Road closed

The A57 Snake Pass between Sheffield and Manchester will be closed for several days after being blocked by a landslide caused by heavy rain yesterday.

Libel settlement

The Independent has made a donation to the National Aids Foundation in settlement of a libel action brought by Robert Maxwell, the publisher.

Water ruling

South West Water authority was cleared yesterday of polluting the Camel with aluminium sulphate. The authority denies a further charge of causing a public nuisance.

Arsonist held

A boy aged 15 from St Austell, Cornwall, who started fires causing £300,000 in damage because he liked to see fire engines in action, was detained for up to 10 years yesterday.

Running scared

A driver in Coleford, Gloucestershire, who saw a police checkpoint and, believing he would fail a breath test, rolled down a bank, waded through a brook and ate bread from a bird-table to soak up the alcohol was found by police not to have been over the limit.

Talking turkey

The prime minister was given a 32lb turkey by the British Turkey Federation yesterday.

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COURVOISIER.
And the evening began.

Labour dismisses ministers' plan for Scottish senate

By KERRY GILL

A GOVERNMENT plan to establish a Scottish senate as a muted form of devolution was dismissed last night by the Labour party as merely a belated recognition of the popular demand for a full Scottish parliament.

The government and senior members of the Conservative party are examining the possibility of the creation of a Scottish senate in Edinburgh that would take control of some functions controlled by the regional councils and could question the work of the Scottish Office.

The Scottish National Party said the idea was totally inadequate and a "half-baked load of nonsense".

The option, which has come under consideration since John Major became prime minister, would lead to the abolition of the regional councils, leaving a single tier of district local authorities. Members of the senate would be elected, initially having two representatives from each of the nine regions.

It would not have power to raise revenue, but would take over functions such as roads.

The Scottish Office would control education, fire and the police.

The idea is seen as a way of undermining demands for a Scottish parliament with revenue-raising powers, called for by the constitutional convention, most of whose members belong to the Labour party.

The convention, a group of Labour and Liberal Democrat politicians, trade unionists, churchmen and councillors, issued a detailed demand for home rule last month. Today, it will present its agenda for the second stage of its campaign, "Towards Scotland's Parliament".

Murray Elder, Labour's Scottish secretary, said: "For the first time the government seems to be admitting that there is a need for change and that, at least, has to be welcomed. The main purpose appears to be for a very small senate whose principal role is to oversee the functions of the Scottish Office. It will not for a moment have powers to tell the Scottish Office what to do."

Mr Elder said the option under discussion did not ad-

dress the fundamental call for a democratically accountable body with powers to make decisions on Scottish matters. The senate, he said, would be toothless and would only comment on rather than control the Scottish Office.

Allan Stewart, Scottish minister with responsibility for local government, has long favoured a single tier and the abolition of the regional councils. Last night, devolutionists believed that the report, which emerged yesterday, was a way of defusing the second stage of the home rule campaign, to be announced today.

Alex Salmond, the nationalist leader, said: "This proposal is pathetically inadequate. With no real legislative or financial powers and no voice in Europe, it is not even in the same ball park as what Scotland really needs in the new Europe of the Nineties."

The Tory scheme was trailed by Bill Walker, MP for Tayside North and vice-chairman of the Scottish party. He has discussed the idea with Mr Stewart and will publish a discussion document on the proposals in the new year.



Party mood: Neil Kinnock during his visit to the 3rd Battalion, The Parachute Regiment, in Belfast yesterday

New peers give Tories bigger majority

By SHEILA GUNN
POLITICAL REPORTER

THE creation of seven life peers today in Margaret Thatcher's resignation honours list confirms the overall majority for the Conservatives in the Lords as well as in the Commons.

In the past, after defeats in

the upper House the govern-

ment managers have always argued that the Tories did not have a majority over the combined forces of independent and Opposition peers.

Mrs Thatcher's custom of

ensuring that more Tories

than independent or Opposi-

tion peers were created in

successive lists eventually led

to the change.

The latest figures drawn up by Lords officials of those entitled to take their seat disclose a Conservative majority of two over the other benches. Mrs Thatcher's honours list gives Lord Denham, the government chief whip in

the Lords, an extra seven

peers.

The official composition before today's additions reads: Conservatives 443; independent (unwhipped) including bishops, 256; Labour, 113; Liberal Democrat, 55; and Social Democrat, 17.

Many of the peers will never or rarely appear in the Lords either through apathy, old age or pressure of other business. Unlike the Commons whips, Lord Denham has no sanctions to hold over any disobedient peers who take the Tory whip.

The overall majority will make government defeats less likely. But Lord Waddington, the new leader of the Lords, with the support of John Major, is also committed to improving relations both between the government and the Lords and members of both Houses.

In recent years most of the big Lords rebellions on poll tax, education and local government reforms were led by Tory peers disenchanted with Mrs Thatcher's policies. Tension between the Conservative benches and the government was further increased by the former prime minister's perceived indifference to the workload imposed on peers by heavy, often poorly drafted, legislation.

The new prime minister signalled a different approach by appointing the former home secretary Lord Waddington to be leader of the Lords and by sitting in the chamber during his maiden speech to the upper House last week.

Lord Waddington has also retained his parliamentary private secretary, Martin Brandon-Bravo, as a link with the Commons and will encourage Tory backbench MPs to frequent the Lords to break down the ignorance in the elected chamber about the revising work of the peers. In addition, he is to urge Commons ministers to brief peers before their bills arrive in the Lords.

Dobson wants value for cash

The Labour party is putting pressure on the government to get value for the taxpayer when the power-generating companies are sold next year. Frank Dobson, shadow energy secretary, said yesterday that the two companies, National Power and PowerGen, are worth together £13.2 billion.

In a letter to John Wakeham, the energy secretary, he says that the government intends to sell them for only £3.5 billion. He maintains that, although the regional electricity companies were worth £16.1 billion, the government priced them at £3.2 billion. "This time even you and your expensive advisers could be wise before the event", Mr Dobson said.

£5bn cheques cashed

Cheques worth about £3.3 billion were cashed by the public for the United Kingdom public offer of shares in the regional electricity distribution companies. About £4.2 billion of that has been repaid as a result of scaled-down or unsuccessful applications, David Heathcoat-Amory, energy minister, said in a written Commons reply.

Recycled copy paper

The environment department is conducting trials on the use of recycled paper for high speed photocopying and is considering a trial on its use for computer printers, David Trippier, the environment minister, said in a Commons written reply.

The department uses recycled paper for most of its work and is preparing guidance for other departments on the use of recycled material and on energy efficiency.

Caravan bill

A government bill exempting caravan owners from paying the community charge on their vehicles when they are used only for holidays was given an unopposed second reading in the Lords.

Christmas break

Both Houses of Parliament rose for the Christmas recess. They will return on January 14.

Fierce protests at government letter

By JOHN WINDER

A LETTER sent by a minister to all MPs to rally opposition to a backbencher's bill led to bitter protests yesterday and an appeal to the Speaker.

The Independent Social Democrat MP, Rosie Barnes, complained that William Waldegrave, the health secretary, had criticised her bill without having read it.

Mrs Barnes, MP for Greenwich, said last night: "I am outraged. My bill has not been published and was only deposited today. The minister made a series of criticisms which are addressed and met in the bill."

The bill, to provide for compensation for mistakes made in the National Health Service without the need to establish negligence, is first on the list for debate on February 1. That would give it a good chance of receiving second reading unless the government organises opposition.

The minister's letter said that the bill was not the most effective way of achieving Mrs Barnes's objective.

The bill would end the present situation in which

those who want to obtain damages for injuries resulting from NHS treatment have to prove negligence. The principle has led to strong criticism of the government over attempts by haemophiliacs to get compensation because of HIV-infected blood used in their treatment.

In her letter to the Speaker, Mrs Barnes described the minister's round robin as a grave contempt of the procedures of the House.

The bill, the text of which was released yesterday, would secure for NHS patients the same implied terms of quality and description in respect of goods, including medicines, blood and appliances, as private patients. It would set up a medical injuries compensation board to establish a fund so that the government no longer found itself opposing claims for compensation.

Mrs Barnes's supporters believe that the government wants the bill to be lost for lack of positive support rather than rejected on a vote in what may be election year.

Ulster protection

SECURITY forces in Fermanagh, the south-west border county of Northern Ireland, are to increase operations so as to protect and reassure those who have been put at risk there in the latest resurgence of intimidation and threats (John Winder writes).

Brian Mawhinney, Northern Ireland minister, told the Commons yesterday that measures were in place to protect people at risk.

The Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionists, had condemned those who criticised traders who ad-

vertised that they would not serve the security forces because they had been threatened by the IRA with reprisals against their families.

He knew how he would feel if, living in that kind of isolated community, he had a phone call saying that if he did not want to see his twin sons in their coffins, he should not serve the security forces.

He complained that closing some checkpoints on the border had left Protestant families in a government-created no man's land, and they were terrified.

GLENFIDDICH
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It also scares them to see reservists being called up in such numbers. Some Iraqis say all men over the age of 18 have now been trained and sent to Kuwait or the Saudi and Turkish borders.



Israeli general to give names in bribery scandal

According to Israeli newspapers, General Dotan and his associates may have garnered as much as \$10 million (£5.2 million) in bribes and kick-backs from buying American

This month, Yair Klein, a reserve army colonel, pleaded guilty to exporting military technology and equipment without a licence to Colombia. He worked at a training programme in Colombia which he said assisted farmers threatened by left-wing rebels, but which the Colombian government said trained forces for drug barons.

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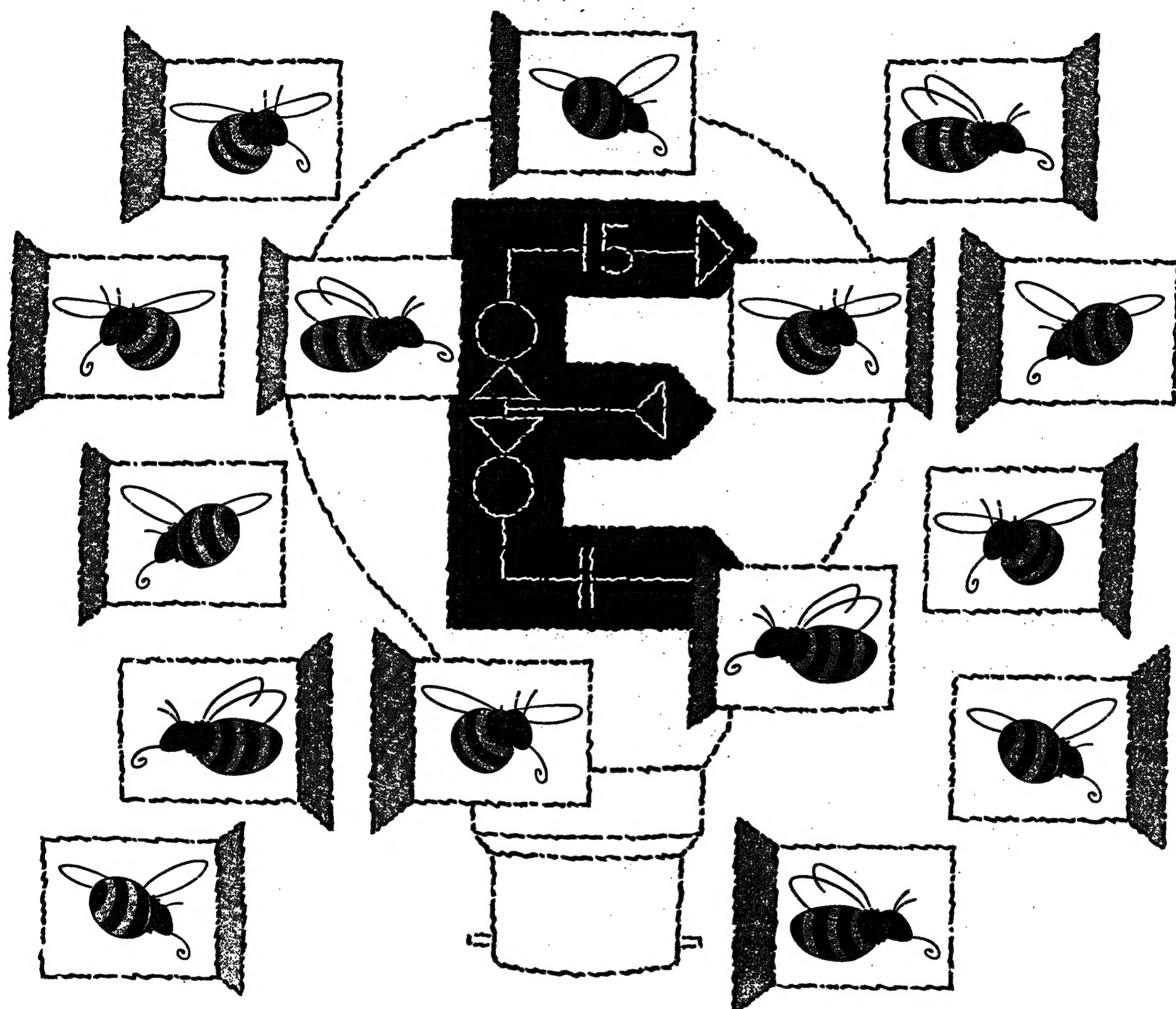
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مكثا من الأصل

Ruthless repression threatens to replace face of humanity

EDUARD Shevardnadze was much the most civilised Soviet foreign minister since the second world war. He embodied and patronised the new thinking in Moscow which welcomed the end of the cold war and proclaimed the existence of universal standards of law and humanity underpinning international relations. His genial personality and skilful diplomacy went far to mask the sharp decline in Soviet power in the 1980s.

When Mr Shevardnadze became foreign minister in 1985, his earlier career seemed to hold little promise either of liberalism or diplomatic skill. Born in 1928, the son of a teacher, his contacts with the non-Soviet world had been limited. He had been a typical high-flyer in the Soviet party bureaucracy, and had worked in the Komsomol (Young Communist League) of his native Georgia, rising to be its head. In 1961, he became party boss of

one of Georgia's regions, before becoming Georgian minister of internal affairs (that is, police chief) in 1964.

He was in the post for eight years, during which he amassed evidence of the colossal corruption of Georgia's first secretary, V. P. Zhukovskiy, whom he replaced in 1972. Mr Shevardnadze remained boss of Georgia for 13 years, winning a reputation for honesty, toughness and interest in economic reform.

Since 1985 Mr Shevardnadze, together with Aleksandr Yakovlev, has been President Gorbachev's closest ally and one of the key figures on the liberal wing of the ruling elite. His resignation will probably represent the death-knell of the strategy pursued by Mr Gorbachev since 1987.

After creating a democratic movement and giving it bases in the parliaments (soviets) and press, the president has manoeuvred between these democratic

The departure from the Moscow foreign ministry of one of President Gorbachev's closest allies will probably mean the death knell of the Soviet leader's experiments with democracy and economic reform, Dominic Lieven writes

forces and conservative institutions such as the party, army, KGB, and industrial ministries.

Though brilliantly successful in the short run, this tactic is never easy to sustain. President Gorbachev's programme of controlled liberalisation released powerful currents which swept him into concessions (for example, the end of one-party rule) which he never intended to make.

The Soviet leadership was confronted with three crises: democratisation in a country with few democratic traditions; dismantling the world's deepest-rooted socialist economy; and decolonising the last great European

empire. The collapse of the economy and the threatened disintegration of the union made it impossible for Mr Gorbachev to continue his balancing act between left and right. In recent weeks, he has become more conservative, emphasising the impossibility of secession and his doubts about certain aspects of economic reform (for example, private property in land).

He has also argued — correctly — that political order and an end to jurisdictional disputes between centre and regions are prerequisites for economic recovery. The increasingly authoritarian tone in President Gorbachev's

speeches, not to mention those of the military leadership, suggest that an attempt will be made to secure this order by repression from Moscow.

Memories surface of martial law in Poland, and of the mass killings by Chinese troops in Tiananmen Square. But the Soviet Union is not a nation state like Poland or China: it is a multinational empire, with legitimate elected governments in its various republics, all of which would have to be overthrown or bypassed. Opposition is well organised.

The reliability of middle-ranking officers and a largely amateur

non-commissioned officer corps is not to be taken for granted, particularly in confrontations with the Russian and Ukrainian masses on the streets.

To succeed, repression would eventually have to be ruthless and bloody. If it were, the generals and KGB could probably secure control of all the main areas of the Soviet Union in the short run. In Russia itself, their ability to force some goods out of the black market might even win them temporary popularity.

The long-term price of repression would, however, probably be the complete and bloody disintegration of the empire.

Even those committed to holding the union together would be wiser to follow Boris Yeltsin's path of trying to create a voluntary and initially loose confederation of nations, in time increasingly bound together by mutual economic and security interests.

Mr Yeltsin's strategy, however, requires a genuinely post-imperial and post-socialist leadership in Moscow. Mr Gorbachev's mind is still imperial and socialist, as are to an even greater extent those of most of his generals. In a sense who can blame them. For how could military mentalities keep up with the Soviet Union's dramatic collapse from superpower status to disintegration in the course of only five peacetime years?

Mr Shevardnadze's resignation is a dramatic attempt to avert repression. Possibly it will scare and sober Mr Gorbachev. Certainly it will terrify Western leaders, for whom the prospect of dealing with an unstable dictatorship in Moscow amid growing confusion in Eastern Europe and the Gulf conflict is appalling.

Dominic Lieven is senior lecturer in Russian government at the London School of Economics.

AMERICA

Washington alarm over Gorbachev's vulnerability

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

THE resignation of Eduard Shevardnadze, a principal architect of hugely improved superpower relations over the past five years, stunned Washington and left American officials deeply worried about the Soviet Union's future direction. The Bush administration has invested so much in seeing the success of President Gorbachev and Mr Shevardnadze that the foreign minister's departure at this critical time is seen as little short of a disaster.

The administration's biggest concern is that Mr Shevardnadze's resignation would further undermine President Gorbachev's precarious position, leaving the beleaguered Soviet leader still more vulnerable to headline conservatives who want draconian measures to restore order. A move against rebellious republics or opposition groups would be a serious setback for United States-Soviet relations.

The other serious worries are that Moscow's critical and hith-

erto robust support for the American stance in the Gulf could weaken under Mr Shevardnadze's successor, that efforts to conclude a strategic arms reduction treaty (Start) before February's Moscow summit could be jeopardised, and that Moscow's eagerness to resolve residual Cold War conflicts around the world, particularly in Afghanistan, could diminish, though American officials expressed qualified optimism on some of these counts.

The White House said it wanted the improving trend of United States-Soviet relations to continue. It expected the February summit to go ahead and hoped a treaty to reduce strategic nuclear weapons would be concluded in time for Presidents Bush and Gorbachev to sign it then.

Mr Shevardnadze and Mr James Baker, the secretary of state, had established an exceptionally close rapport over the past two years which undoubtedly helped smooth the way towards German reunification, the freeing of Eastern Europe and agreements to cut conventional forces in Europe and medium-range nuclear weapons.

One senior official said yesterday that Mr Shevardnadze's announcement had surprised the administration as much as it had Mr Gorbachev, and was a matter of "serious regret".

Even before Mr Shevardnadze's resignation, senior state department officials were concluding that Mr Gorbachev's days as a champion of reform were probably over and a period of repression was on the way. They said Mr Shevardnadze's resignation would probably accelerate the trend towards authoritarianism, but there was a slight chance it could act "like a splash of cold water" in Mr Gorbachev's face, giving him the opportunity to rally the reformist wing of the party.

Hitherto the administration has refrained from any action which could undermine Mr Gorbachev, but repression in, for example, the Baltic republics could force Washington to side openly with the secessionists. It would also render impossible further assistance such as the aid package announced by President Bush last week.

Because Mr Gorbachev himself had ordered the Soviet Union's generally robust support for United States policy in the Gulf, the administration expects that support to continue, but the official said that the possible appointment of Yevgeny Primakov, an ardent close ally of Mr Gorbachev, as Mr Shevardnadze's successor would cause concern. Mr Primakov could press for a compromise solution.

The administration is hopeful that Mr Shevardnadze's resignation will not derail the Start treaty.

Grave warnings, page 12

BRITAIN

Anxiety at hardliners' emergence

By ANDREW McEWEN
DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

THE warning by Eduard Shevardnadze that the Soviet Union is moving towards dictatorship has underlined fears that the West has been suppressing for some time.

The British government and its Western partners have tried to avoid showing concern over the increasing influence of conservative communists and the military. Without Mr Shevardnadze's moderating influence it will be harder to ignore the trends.

Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, said his main feeling was sadness but added: "On political grounds I think we all have to feel some concern at the reasons he gave, the explanation which he offered. It is too early to draw any definite conclusions, but we hope that the policies of reform which he supported will continue."

Britain gives Mr Shevardnadze much of the credit for the successful completion of a series of arms control treaties, and for Moscow's efforts to put pressure on President Saddam Hussein. His role in the unification of Germany was also substantial.

Late on Wednesday, a senior source disclosed that the government was troubled by indications that the Soviet military had not fully disclosed the size of its arsenal in an apparent attempt to circumvent the Conventional Forces in Europe treaty.

President Gorbachev's recent authoritarianism towards the Baltic republics has also caused worry. The source said that any use of undue force to prevent the republics leaving the union would force Britain to change its approach, cutting off the aid which the European Community decided in Rome to grant.

The first reaction in London to Mr Shevardnadze's resignation was hope that it was a tactical ploy, leading to a vote in the Congress of People's Deputies appealing to him to stay in office. However, the source said there was no sign that this was his intention.

The British view was that his speech should not be taken as an attack on Mr Gorbachev. Soviet foreign policy will not necessarily be changed deliberately, but might stagnate.

Whitehall was probably relieved that Britain had not yet signed a friendship agreement with the Soviet Union — although the text had been largely agreed — unlike Germany, Spain, and France.



Taking the strain: President Gorbachev bowing his head in the Congress of People's Deputies soon after Mr Shevardnadze's resignation

AROUND THE WORLD

Leaders express dismay and regret

By OUR FOREIGN STAFF

EUROPEAN nations, allied to both Nato and the Warsaw Pact, reacted yesterday with dismay to Eduard Shevardnadze's resignation.

In Germany leading politicians were dismayed and alarmed by the news. In the margins of the first session of the newly elected Bundestag in Berlin, Helmut Kohl, the chancellor, said the Soviet foreign minister's departure was a "dramatic step" adding: "I regret this very much." It was doubly important now, he said, to strengthen the Soviet reform process.

The chancellor said that Mr Shevardnadze had been very receptive to the development of Europe. His resignation had drawn attention to the dangers of what was happening inside the Soviet Union. "We can only hope that the reform process survives," he said. "It is good for the Soviet Union, for the relations between people and the development of Europe." He refused to speculate about whether President Gorbachev was now at risk.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the foreign minister, issued a statement saying: "If the Soviet foreign minister takes such a decision, this must be an occasion for everyone in the West to recognise the need to support even more the forces of reform there." He added that Mr Shevardnadze had been a friend, whose help in the unification of Germany had been crucial.

Hans-Jochen Vogel, the leader of the opposition Social Democrats (SPD), said he hoped that the

resignation did not foreshadow a change in the external and security policy of the Soviet Union.

Count Otto Lambdorff, leader of the liberal Free Democrats (FDP), said that Germans should thank the Soviet foreign minister for all he had done to help the process of unification. The party regretted the departure of "a statesman for peace".

Germany, which pressed last week's European summit in Rome to agree an aid package for the Soviet Union to help President Gorbachev's reforms survive, has so far sent DM 800 million (\$280 million) worth of emergency supplies. This represents around 80 per cent of all that has been sent by

the international community so far.

In France, the government expressed "sadness" at Mr Shevardnadze's decision and hailed the "courage" of the Soviet foreign minister who did much to improve relations between Moscow and Paris.

Roland Dumas, the French foreign minister, told reporters: "I hope this cry of alarm by Mr Shevardnadze will be heard ... (and that) this will serve as a warning to Western countries and all those who drag their feet on the aid that needs to be sent" to President Gorbachev.

M. Dumas said he "experienced a feeling of sadness and regret at the resignation" and paid tribute to Mr Shevardnadze for having "played a big role in the rapprochement" between France and the Soviet Union, in the transformation of Eastern Europe and in the ending of the Cold War.

Hungary, the first east European Nation to break out of the Soviet sphere and to announce its intention to withdraw from the Warsaw Pact, expressed regret and sadness that Mr Shevardnadze, who was regarded as a firm supporter of Budapest's reform policies, was to step down.

A foreign ministry spokesman praised Mr Shevardnadze as a man of great integrity and vision who "could see the realities facing Europe as it nears the end of the century."

Tamas Katona, the secretary of state for foreign affairs, said that

although Mr Shevardnadze's presence would be sorely missed on the world stage he did not believe the scheduled withdrawal of Soviet forces from Hungary will be impaired by his departure.

He added however, that discussions on the dissolution of the military command of the Warsaw Pact, which Hungary would like to see scrapped by mid-1991 as a precondition for dismantling the entire military block, might be affected if right-wing or military forces gained strength in Moscow.

In Czechoslovakia neither President Havel nor the Foreign Ministry would comment on the effects Mr Shevardnadze's resignation might have on the country.

Jan Petranek, a Soviet affairs specialist at the Prague newspaper Lidove Noviny said yesterday that Mr Shevardnadze's offer to step down was a tactical move designed to force Mr Gorbachev to make a stand as a reformer and stop hesitating.

In Poland, the government reacted with concern to the resignation announcement and expressed concern that the move could herald a return to the conservatism of the pre-Gorbachev era. The Foreign Ministry, with unusual caution, repeatedly refused to comment on the implications of the decision.

The view from Japan was that Mr Shevardnadze's genial manner had done much to thaw some of the iciness that still exists between Tokyo and Moscow.



Kohl: need to strengthen Soviet reform process

Principled departure stuns Kremlin-watchers

FROM CHARLES BREMNER
IN NEW YORK

Nothing demonstrates more than the manner which Eduard Shevardnadze chose to relinquish office. Resigning on principle is something that politicians in the West do only in the most extreme of circumstances. In the United States such an act is so rare that commentators yesterday had trouble recalling the last instance. But for the Soviet Union, such a gesture by a figure at the pinnacle of power is unprecedented. To do it, as Mr Shevardnadze did, on television under the eyes of the nation, simply took the breath away yesterday from what used to be known as the Kremlinological world. The behind-the-scenes drama which produced Boris

Yeltsin's politburo resignation in 1987 does not count since he was clearly on the losing side.

Even searching back to the earliest days of the Bolshevik revolution, scholars could not find any case of a high-ranking Kremlin official stepping down over principle. "Nobody ever voluntarily resigned," said Marshall Shulman, emeritus professor of international relations at Columbia University and one of the world's leading Soviet experts. Two famous resignations — that of Nikolai Bukharin, the Bolshevik theoretician and commissar in 1929, and Georgy Malenkov, who resigned as prime minister in 1955, stemmed from power struggles, he noted. Bukharin was later executed by Stalin.

Things have, of course, changed a lot since Stalin's days when the merest policy contretemps could mean a quick trip to the grave-

yard, or forced labour in Siberia, but departure has usually implied disgrace or at least the oblivion of non-personhood. From Nikita Khrushchev's removal in 1964 to Andrei Gromyko's "retirement" from the presidency in 1988, there were certain rules to be followed in the interest of the party, state and personal health. Gromyko, the consummate Kremlin servant who was pushed out of his seemingly permanent foreign minister's job to make way for Mr Shevardnadze in 1986, once summed up the old rules: "You know how it is around here. It's a bit like the Bermuda Triangle. Every now and then one of us disappears."

Since Stalin's death in 1953 and the execution of Lavrenti Beria, the secret police chief, and a handful of the dictator's other henchmen, top Soviet officials have retreated into the comfort-

able obscurity of a party pension. More often than not, this meant setting up home in a well-guarded Moscow flat or behind the high walls of a dacha in the birch forests off Moscow's southwestern suburbs. Even a few of Stalin's retirees survived in retirement into the Gorbachev years, notably Vyacheslav Molotov, his long-serving foreign minister who died after pre-posthumous rehabilitation in 1986.

The party is still said to be caring for Lazar Kaganovich, aged 97 who was Stalin's industrial commissar and one of his lieutenants in crime. Even most of Leonid Brezhnev's now discredited comrades went on to lives of privileged retirement.

Professor Shulman said he expects Mr Shevardnadze to observe the traditions and depart from the stage. His dramatic resignation

was testimony to the current disintegration of Soviet political life, as well as to Mr Shevardnadze's passionate, emotional character, he said.

Under the old rules, leaving office voluntarily was so unpalatable an option that any self-respecting member of the elite clung on until forced out by death or his colleagues. Removal followed a well-worn ritual that, among other things, provided a good living for the army of Western Sovietologists who were always called on to penetrate the mysteries of Kremlin power play. Sometimes, the official in question was simply absent from his usual spot in a welcoming ceremony or on the Lenin Mausoleum for one of the parades. More often, word of a Kremlin redundancy came at the bottom of a Central Committee communiqué headed "Organisational Matters".

NATO

Fears for future of European forces treaty

By MICHAEL EVANS
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

TWO fears among Western defence officials were immediately raised by the resignation of Eduard Shevardnadze and his warnings of imminent dictatorship in the Soviet Union: that the recently signed Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) treaty would not be ratified, and that President Saddam Hussein might be able to take advantage of political turmoil in Moscow.

A number of scenarios were being studied at high official level yesterday, all of which put in some doubt the carefully laid plans by East and West to forge closer links.

One senior British official admitted that the resignation of such a well-respected Soviet statesman had come at the worst possible time, with the West "uncovered" in Europe's central front because of the exodus of troops, tanks, artillery and aircraft from Germany to the Gulf, and with the need to keep the Soviet Union firmly inside the international coalition against Iraq.

The official said: "It is possible that if President Gorbachev were to resign, his replacement might be a figure from the old order who would be anti-West. But there is no reason to suppose that such a leader would be interested in aggression against the West, even under the old argument of pursuing externalisation (a foreign venture) to cover up domestic problems. We don't think that will happen. It's more likely that a new leader from the right would be more interested in sorting out law and order in the Soviet Union and would see the sense in having a benevolent West."

The official pointed out that on the "good side", the Soviet military was being moving large numbers of tanks and artillery east of the Urals in recent months. Soviet troops and equipment were also leaving Czechoslovakia and Hungary. "So we may have been moving stuff out of Germany to go to the Gulf, but the Soviets have been doing the same by removing so much equipment out of the central area of Europe," he said.

While the possibility of an anti-Western Soviet leader emerging was being discussed in Whitehall yesterday, the more pressing concern was over the future of the CFE treaty and the Gulf.

Officials said that the Soviet military were already attempting to circumvent the treaty by switching equipment from the army to the navy and by failing to provide truthful figures of armour deployed in the Soviet Union west of the Urals. "We have to face the possibility that the treaty will not be ratified," one official said, "in which case the Soviet general staff could bring back all the equipment they have sent east of the Urals. But I don't think this would mean another arms race."

He added: "What is also of concern is that Saddam Hussein might feel he can see a chink in the coalition. We need the Soviet Union to be solidly behind us in facing up to Iraq."

However, officials at Nato's supreme headquarters allied powers Europe, in Casteau, Belgium, said that even with the Soviet Union facing growing instability, no-one imagined that the West would face military aggression.

General John Galvin, supreme allied commander Europe, said yesterday: "All of us in the West want to see the Soviet people continue on a track that will lead to full democracy, free enterprise and respect for human rights. But this has to be done in a way that maintains order without sacrificing democratic principles."

Manfred Wörner, Nato secretary-general, said he hoped the turbulence in the Soviet Union would not put at risk the development of full democracy, freedom and human rights. "During his term of office, Mr Shevardnadze made a decisive personal contribution to overcome the Cold War and to embark on an era of peace and co-operation in Europe," he said.

De Klerk poised to scrap legislation on residential apartheid

From GAVIN BELL IN JOHANNESBURG

PRESIDENT de Klerk of South Africa is planning to introduce legislation early in the new year which will remove two of the three remaining pillars of apartheid, and pave the way for negotiations on a new constitution.

Government sources said yesterday that preliminary drafts of a bill repealing the Group Areas Act and the land acts, which segregate residential areas and reserve 87 per cent of the land for whites, have been completed, and will be presented to the cabinet in mid-January.

Mr de Klerk is expected to announce details of the reforms at the opening of parliament in Cape Town on February 1. The last apartheid law to go will be the Population Registration Act, which classifies race at birth. Mr de Klerk has pledged that it will be amended during constitutional negotiations. Also destined to go is the Free Settlement Areas Act of 1989, a clumsy attempt to compromise between segregationist right-wing whites and the desire to remove race as a criterion for residence.

The sources said hundreds of provincial and local government ordinances, based on apartheid legislation, would have to be repealed or amended next year. They said the "own affairs" concept, which segregates local authority activities, would be discussed in the negotiations. Until a settlement is reached, group area boundaries would remain in place and local authorities would continue to be racially based.

The land acts of 1913 and 1936 would retain recognition of tribal lands for the time being, protecting them from acquisition by white speculators. The reforms are unlikely to have an immediately noticeable effect, since only a tiny proportion of blacks have the capital to buy land or property in relatively affluent white areas.

The problems of implementing reforms were highlighted this week by a survey of medical services by researchers at the University of the Witwatersrand, which found that little had changed since the government opened hospitals to all races in May.

The report said many public hospitals had racially separate wards, different entrances, and segregated X-ray and operating theatre facilities. Most continued to serve only one population group, because of their location.

The right-wing municipality of Bethal, in the eastern Transvaal, has demonstrated the lengths to which some communities will go to keep their facilities segregated. The municipality filed a public swimming pool with sand after claiming that blacks had swum naked there.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the local foreign correspondents' association, John Battersby, said yesterday that journalists were increasingly facing death threats while working in the black townships, and it was only a matter of time before one was killed.

Mr Battersby said a television cameraman and a photographer were threatened in Thokoza township this week. It is believed that the aggressors were members of the Inkatha Freedom Party, which is led by the Zulu chief, Mangosuthu Buthelezi.



Delighted by the challenge: Sadako Ogata yesterday

Japanese don accepts UN refugee role

From JOE JOSEPH IN TOKYO

SADAKO Ogata, the Japanese university professor who is expected to be officially approved today as the next United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, says she is too busy tying up academic matters before the term ends to think too much about her new job.

She said: "I am delighted and honoured to serve as UN high commissioner. I received a phone call this morning from the secretary-general of the UN, Javier Pérez de Cuellar. He said: 'Why don't you work with me?', and I replied, 'I would like to help'."

Mrs Ogata is the first woman to take over the helm of one of the UN's main agencies and one of the few Japanese in a prominent role in a world body. "I'm delighted with the challenge," she said in Tokyo. "I'd like to see more and more Japanese coming up. We started out late, especially in the UN."

It takes time to get established.

Mrs Ogata is aged 63 and the dean of the faculty of foreign studies at Sophia University in Tokyo. She is internationally minded and is being courted by the ruling Liberal Democrats to run for parliament.

She is no newcomer to the United Nations. She recently returned from Burma, where she investigated alleged human rights abuses for the UN Commission on Human Rights. She was Japan's representative on the commission from 1982 to 1985. She has also been chairwoman of the executive board of Unicef, the UN children's fund, and served as minister at Japan's UN mission from 1976 to 1978.

Her new job charges her with protecting the world's 15 million refugees. She said yesterday that it was too early to say what her priority would be.

Tokyo on brink of new scandal over MP's shares

From JOE JOSEPH IN TOKYO

JAPAN was wobbling near the edge of another embarrassing political scandal yesterday as public prosecutors prepared to charge a prominent ruling party politician and former cabinet minister for tax evasion.

Toshiyuki Inamura, an MP in Japan's lower house, is alleged to have concealed from the taxman about £11 million in profits from share deals. News programmes last night reported that Mr Inamura, whose home and office were raided by public prosecutors and was interrogated yesterday. They said Mr Inamura was expected to be charged next week.

Japanese press reports allege that Mr Inamura bought and sold shares on the advice

of Mitsubishi Kotani, a share speculator who was recently arrested on charges of stock market manipulation.

Mr Inamura's case came to light after he filed an amended tax return, saying he had made an omission in the original.

The colourful Mr Kotani is proving something of a headache for his former friends and associates, who include Yasuhiro Nakasone, the former prime minister. The chairman of Sumitomo bank, one of Japan's biggest, recently stepped down to take responsibility for illegal loans made by a former branch manager to Mr Kotani's speculation group. An aide to Mr Nakasone, in whose cabinet Mr Inamura served as environment minister, is reported to have made 120 million yen (£461,000) from trading in the shares of a company which Mr Kotani took over.

The Asahi newspaper, which led the press in exposing last year's Recruit bribery scandal, said in an editorial that "the authorities should probe this case thoroughly."

The drama unfolding around Mr Inamura has thrown another unflattering spotlight on Japan's money-soaked politics. The MPs and cabinet ministers who made windfall profits in the Recruit scandal



Nakasone: Inamura was his environment minister

by accepting cut-price shares in the information group, argued that the cash was not going into their own pockets.

They protested that politics, like everything else in Japan, was expensive. Japanese MPs are expected to send gifts to constituents' weddings and to pay hotel bills when constituents visit them in Tokyo.

But despite the breast-beating that followed the Recruit affair, which brought down the administration of Noboru Takeshita, little seems to have changed in the Japanese political world.

Leaders of the main factions which make up the ruling Liberal Democratic Party are in the middle of handing out more than £4 million to their faction members as new year gifts. Ostensibly the money is to buy rice cakes, a traditional end-of-year delicacy. In reality it will be spent on supporting LDP-backed candidates in mayoral elections in April.

Mr Takeshita, playing Santa Claus, has just handed out three million yen each to more than 100 of his followers. Shinzō Abe, who would like to be Japan's next prime minister, has matched Mr Takeshita's generosity for about 90 of his followers.

In between signing the cheques, LDP leaders are thrashing out ideas for "political reform", a package they promise voters will clean up Japanese money politics once and for all.

Defence spending curbed

By JOE JOSEPH

TOKYO, bowing a little to the West's new wariness towards the East and to Washington's hints that Japan should shoulder more of the burden of being a superpower, is slowing down its defence spending for the first time in more than a decade, while boosting its share of the costs of American bases.

Even so, Japan will remain the world's third-biggest defence spender after the United States and the Soviet Union, with about 247,000 men and women in uniform. This is perhaps a peculiar position for a country whose constitution renounces war and, some say, bans the formation of any kind of army. Japan might have felt more awkward still had it unveiled big defence programmes only weeks after parliament failed to pass a bill to send a small contingent of non-combat troops to help its allies in the Gulf.

Mitsuo Sakamoto, the chief cabinet secretary, said yesterday that Japan would limit annual increases in defence spending to 2.93 per cent over the next five years, half of the average growth in the defence budget over the past 15 years, when the "Soviet threat" gave defence priority over public works, education and welfare budgets.

It is also likely that defence spending will slip back below 1 per cent of gross national product, an unofficial ceiling abandoned in 1987 by Yasuhiro Nakasone, the former prime minister, who felt that the time had come for Japan to be less prissy about strengthening its military muscle.

Mr Sakamoto said defence spending in the 1991-5 period would not top 22,750 billion yen (£88 billion) in all. That total might be adjusted downward after three years if, as anticipated, tensions in Asia relax further.

Japan also announced it would step up its contribution towards the cost of keeping 40,000 American troops stationed in Japan from about 40 per cent now to 50 per cent after five years. Japan's current annual bill of 440 billion yen will gradually rise to 530 billion yen by 1995.

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**(We can't keep it under
our hat any longer.)**

If you want to know more about Mercury call 0800 800 444 anytime.



Eating books is bad for you

Philip Howard

Food is an important part of a balanced diet. But we are in some danger of turning it into a secular religion. We are a generation of foodies and greedies and diet-fussers and health-nutters. Forests are cut down daily to produce the paper for acres of newspaper and containers full of dreadful books about eating, illustrated with colour pictures of grub meant to look enticing, but having an emetic effect on me. J. M. Barrie sat next to Bernard Shaw at a dinner party. Aggressive vegetarian Shaw was served with a nouvelle cuisine dish of assorted, wondrous greenery, decorated no doubt with kiwi fruit and diced peppers. Looking at the nasty mess, Barrie whispered to Shaw: "Tell me, have you already eaten that, or are you going to?"

The thing to do with food is cook it (a touch of oregano in the omelette, I think), eat it, enjoy it, and then shut up about it. Do not write on over the cookbook. Writing and talking about food are a bore. I do not want the chef or the patron or the waiter to read the menu out loud to me, with satanously drooling and hyperbolic foodie epithets, as though I were a greedy and backward child. When it comes to menus, hold the adjectives. They never do, though. Crispy, fluffy popcorn (as opposed to the soggy, matted sort), fresh Maine lobster (as opposed to rotten), and juicy tiger prawns (rather than desiccated pussy cat ones?), blended with a julienne of crispy vegetables.

That patronising nursery epithet, *crispy*, sums up the nonsense of foodpeak. Cooking and eating are not fine arts. Writing about them is absurdly high-flown and liturgical; and when you look at it, almost always rubbish. Nobody can be bothered to read the rubbish, so nobody notices. One of the few people to have written intelligently and without pomposity about food, the great Elizabeth David, is puzzled about *crispy*. What does it say more than *crispy*? In any case, why do you need to say it about something that is meant to be crisp when properly cooked? Surely it goes without saying? Even B. Levin the other day wrote about "a button of monkfish on a crispy bed". A crispy bed of what, dear boy? And why say *crispy*? For heavens sake don't tell him, but Bernard on food turns me off eating for a day and a half.

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rouille, chum), crunchy vegetables, fluffy this and fluffy that, sickly perfection, "crunchy fresh wild mushrooms"? Is that last foodie incantation not a contradiction rather than an oily tautology? When have mushrooms, either wild or tame, ever been crunchy? OK, I will concede that the butter or breadcrumb coating the mushrooms, with a whisper of garlic, might conceivably be crunchy. In the context, I would have expected the all-purpose infantile word, *crispy*. Croque-monsieur, the French sandwich of Gruyère cheese and ham in thin white bread, with the crust cut off, dipped in egg and fried, was translated as "crispy gentleman" in a women's mag the other day. Whence and wherefore this *crispy*? I think we should be told.

It is in fact an older word in the English lexicon than you would have supposed. It has been with us since the 14th century, meaning curly or wavy, of the hair, a direct Englishing of the Latin *crispus*. For example, here is John of Trevisa from Cornwall, fellow of Exeter and the Queen's College, Oxford, who was sent down for unspecified "unworthiness", I suppose idle spelling: "By grete heete the heer of the berd and of the heed ben crispy and curlyd." Three centuries later, a secondary meaning of brittle or "short" in a pastycook's jargon came in: "The crispy marmosets that remain of fried bog grease." I suspect that these were the original poor scrappings, revolting tooth-filling-breakers. And there the word *crispy* remained until the arrival of Chinese restaurants over the land, after the last war. They also serve, who only stand and wait, even up in darkest Ayrshire, dishing out the carry-overs of chow mein, sweet and sour pork, and crispy noodles, and watching the Scotch mist drenching in from Goat Fell, with the stoical resignation of the Roman legionaries 20 centuries before them. Hellhole and pits of the universe, no doubt, but at least the noodles are *crispy*. And that, I suspect, is how *crispy* came into the revolting and embarrassing jargon of foodpeak.

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...and moreover

ALAN COREN

Once upon a time, when Fleet Street was a metonym, I drove to it every working day. Which meant that every working day - since the route from Cricklewood to solve required me to turn from Holborn into New Fetter Lane - I spent some time at the Holborn Circus traffic lights, looking up at the buttocks of Prince Albert's horse.

Quite why this singularly unglamorous spot should have been chosen for the great consort's memorial I have never known (though no circus, of course, is complete without an equestrian German), but what I have always known, as the result of all this right-hand-filtering, is his dates. Because chiselled on the big granite obelisk thing beneath - let us, since it is the cracker season, call it *Plinth Albert* - are the numbers 1819-1861. Only 42. How came it, I would daily muse, that a fellow so sturdy and energetic (nine children and a major exhibition) should so feebly have succumbed to an exhalation from the Windsor drains? And only now I am convinced I have the clue: the clue lies in that selfsame cracker season, and the conviction lies in the conviction I risked on Wednesday for driving without due care and attention, to wit, having a dangerously uncontrollable passenger in the seat beside me.

But for Prince Albert, that passenger would have been in Norway. Albert's consuming ambition, as you know, was to command himself to the English that they would adopt him as their own. Not content to enjoy the unbridled passion merely of England's top banana, he sought also the adoration of her subjects. It was to this end that he imported the Christmas tree: so that, every year, the English could dance around it, breathing in its salutary needle-waft, exclaiming at its twinkling lights, clapping their hands at each spinning glass ball, cheering the topping-out of the fairy, and generally praising the name of the great benefactor.

But things did not work out that way. Instead, every year from 1841 onwards, the English stared glumly at it, wondering why its needles fell out as soon as they brought it indoors, cursing its lights for stopping

twinkling the instant they stepped back to admire them, bandaging their hands at each shattered glass ball, swearing at one another for not remembering where they put the fairy last year, and generally calumniating the name of the great benefactor. Clearly, after 20 years of this, Albert's annually deepening disillusion had brought him to such a low ebb that, when the offending man-hole cover was lifted, he no longer had the wherewithal to resist its miasma.

Now, until Wednesday, I had thought I had taken everything a Christmas tree could throw at me. I had believed, in short, that Prince Albert had no nasty surprises left. This was because I had never before bought a 10ft Norwegian pine at Camden Market. Too long to sit in the back seat with its head out of the window, it demanded that I put the hood down so that it could sit in front with the driver. For a time, all went well; if you ignored the hue, it was not unlike whizzing along with Isadora Duncan beside you, a big feathery thing, her tresses blowing in the slipstream, her aeolian surrurations fetchingly redolent of a wanton's murmured promises, and the evening being crisp but not chill, I was much enjoying this, until Isadora's stays burst.

Which is to say that, on Haverstock Hill, the string restraining her limbs suddenly snapped, and, as if unable any longer to contain her vegetable lust, Isadora was all over me: so that, not merely lashed and stung by needles, I found I could see forwards only by leaning sideways. Nevertheless, I managed, until the Panda flagged me down.

They were very good about not being in proper control of a vehicle. It was, after all, Christmas. They even had string. They rebound the tree. Only then did they notice the absence of a tax disc. We all looked at the space where it had been before, almost certainly, Isadora's outflung limb had defenestrated it. Sorry, they said, nothing we can do. Produce your documents within seven days. It's no good blaming the tree.

It's not the tree I blame, I said.

Mary Dejevsky on the dark shadow cast on Soviet reform by Shevardnadze's resignation

A grave warning to Gorbachev

When was the last time a Soviet foreign minister's resignation caused the stock markets to fall worldwide? When, indeed, was the last time that a Soviet foreign minister resigned without being pushed? That Eduard Shevardnadze yesterday accomplished both testifies to the transformation of Soviet foreign policy during his tenure at the foreign ministry and of Soviet domestic politics since Mikhail Gorbachev came to power.

Mr Shevardnadze was always a Soviet foreign minister of a different stamp. That was his virtue; it was also the reason, at the last, for his resignation in a Soviet Union which has not changed as fast or as substantially as its foreign policy.

There should have been little surprise at the fact of his resignation. Mr Gorbachev's Nobel peace prize seemed a fitting conclusion to the revolution in Soviet foreign policy over which he had presided. There was a sense in which his work was done.

Mr Shevardnadze, at Mr Gorbachev's best, was a direct Englishing of the Latin *crispus*. For example, here is John of Trevisa from Cornwall, fellow of Exeter and the Queen's College, Oxford, who was sent down for unspecified "unworthiness", I suppose idle spelling: "By grete heete the heer of the berd and of the heed ben crispy and curlyd." Three centuries later, a secondary meaning of brittle or "short" in a pastycook's jargon came in: "The crispy marmosets that remain of fried bog grease." I suspect that these were the original poor scrappings, revolting tooth-filling-breakers. And there the word *crispy* remained until the arrival of Chinese restaurants over the land, after the last war. They also serve, who only stand and wait, even up in darkest Ayrshire, dishing out the carry-overs of chow mein, sweet and sour pork, and crispy noodles, and watching the Scotch mist drenching in from Goat Fell, with the stoical resignation of the Roman legionaries 20 centuries before them. Hellhole and pits of the universe, no doubt, but at least the noodles are *crispy*. And that, I suspect, is how *crispy* came into the revolting and embarrassing jargon of foodpeak.

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from expensive regional conflicts. He presided over the effective liberation of Eastern Europe and gave his blessing to the unification of Germany. As his last contribution to ending the cold war, he joined the Soviet leadership in Western condemnation of Iraq, so eliminating more than four decades of discord at the UN.

Mr Shevardnadze accompanied these moves with a personal charm and conviction quite unlike the cool detachment of his predecessor, Andrei Gromyko. His genial smile and grandfatherly visage became the new face of the Soviet Union abroad. He had the grace to admit domination of Eastern Europe required an apology. Elegantly, he wished the united German people well as he signed away Soviet rights under the Four-Power Agreement.

While the fact of Mr Shevardnadze's departure was timely and of a piece with projected changes at the apex of Soviet power, the manner of his leaving was not. Mr Shevardnadze deliberately chose the most public of forums to announce his resignation. His departure, as Mr Gorbachev understood, was for

the Soviet public and for the world. It was eloquent warning of danger ahead.

Mr Gorbachev's angry outburst at the foreign minister who had, in his view, deserted him in his hour of need ended an alliance which brought the Soviet Union untold benefits abroad. It also benefited the president personally. Only last month he told a meeting of cultural figures how he and Mr Shevardnadze had plotted the course of the new Soviet Union before either had attained supreme power.

His account of how they had vouchsafed to each other the need for radical change, at a time when there were risks in articulating such thoughts at all, seemed intended to prepare the Soviet public for a time when they would lead the country as president and vice-president. Mr Shevardnadze had also been mentioned as a possible prime minister.

But his mooted candidacy for promotion was sufficient for the enemies of change to target him as their victim. Moscow's support for Washington against Iraq was the pretext. Sections of the military and Soviet opinion had been

shocked that Moscow had deserted an old and loyal ally. They complained in private that the Soviet Union would in future be excluded from the Middle East, that Moscow was now a handmaiden of Washington.

These complaints were only a code, however, for the accumulated objections to the whole of Gorbachev's policy. The blame for "losing" Eastern Europe, for abandoning the "Third World" and for quitting the "ideological struggle" were heaped at Mr Shevardnadze's door. So was the blame for "weakening Soviet defences" and "loosening up" Soviet society to the point where it might emulate Eastern Europe and set out for a non-communist future.

In the face of this unremitting campaign against him - and against perestroika - Mr Shevardnadze conceded defeat. Implicitly, he also blamed Mr Gorbachev for not rebutting the charges.

This is not the first time that the president has failed to support a close ally; nor is it the first time he has been angered by what he sees as disloyalty in a colleague. Three years ago, he abandoned Boris Yeltsin, his personal appointee as

Communist party leader in Moscow, when the going against entrenched interests became too rough. Last month he dropped his interior minister, Vadim Bakatin, when he was blamed for declining social discipline.

Each time Mr Gorbachev has acted, as he sees it, in the interests of maintaining consensus and keeping the country united behind change. Each time, however, his leadership has been divided and weakened. With the loss of Mr Shevardnadze it will be more divided and damaged than before.

Mr Shevardnadze's departure has implications that reach beyond the strength and survival of Mr Gorbachev and extend to the new East-West stability. Mr Gorbachev may have vouchsafed for Soviet credit-worthiness in the West, but it was Shevardnadze who symbolised Soviet openness to the world. Shevardnadze who underwrote the liberation of Eastern Europe and Shevardnadze who stood beside James Baker and condemned Iraq. His departure leaves the world, as well as the Soviet Union, without certainty and the stockmarkets should not be alone in their worries.

Is ERM the spectre that will haunt Major out of power?

Host with his own petard could be the political epitaph for John Major, if one is needed after the next general election. With the economy sliding into a deep recession, his Chancellor, Norman Lamont, has postponed a cut in interest rates that the City had confidently expected before Christmas. The cut would have been amply justified by all the usual economic indicators such as inflation, production, employment and domestic money supply. But having convinced Mrs Thatcher to join the European exchange-rate mechanism in October, probably against her better judgement, Mr Major and Mr Lamont now find that their hands are tied.

From now on, British interest rates have to be set not to stabilise the economy, but to soothe sentiment among foreign exchange traders and to settle old scores over the costs of German unification between the Bundesbank and the Boon government.

Mr Lamont has also boxed himself in on fiscal policy, ruling out any "artificial" stimulus for the economy through tax cuts or higher public spending. And even if he is not taken at his pugnacious word on this point, the ERM constraint could turn a "generous" Budget in April into a mirage as surely as it did this month's cut in interest rates. Experience in France, Italy and other ERM member countries suggests that currency markets are almost as inclined to punish generous budgets as "premature" cuts in interest rates.

Two questions follow. Will the economy recover spontaneously, without special help from government policy? And, if so, will the recovery come soon enough to win the Conservatives the next general election?

For a government facing an 18-month election deadline, timing is of the essence, and the prospects are not good. It is increasingly accepted in the Conservative party that the next election will have to take place in, or soon after, a recession. Even if production has turned up by the middle of next year, unemployment normally lags nine to 12 months behind, and will probably still be rising well into 1992. The question is there-

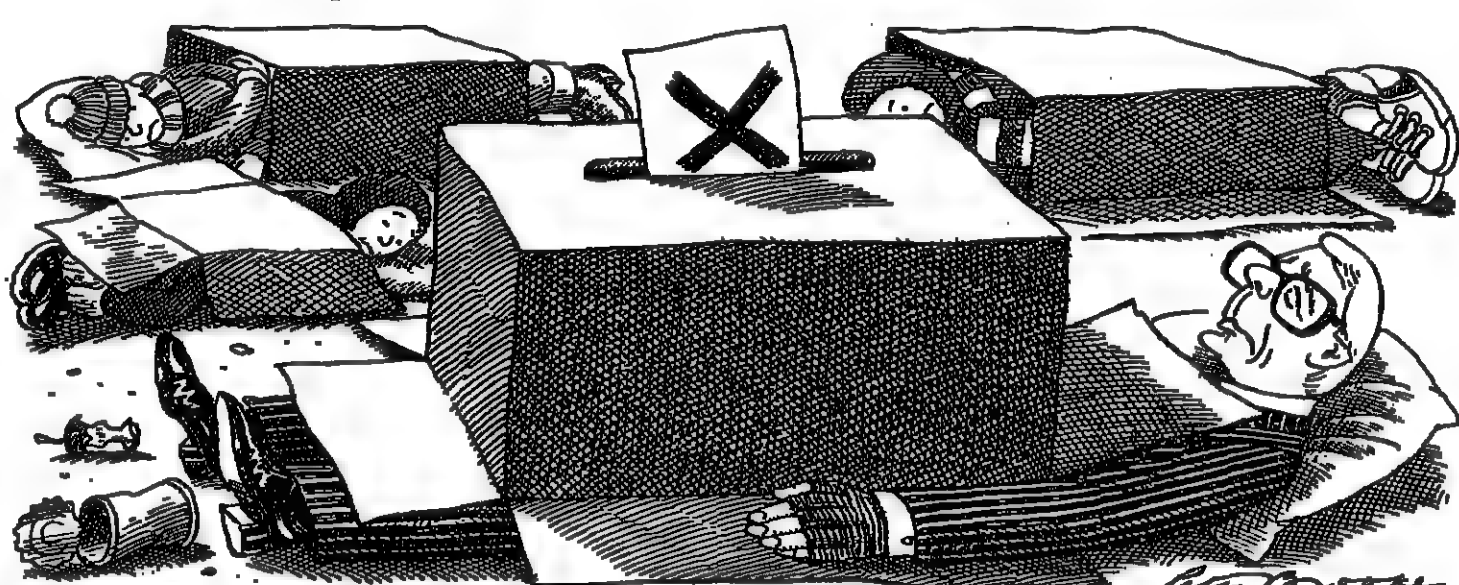
fore whether the government can win an election with unemployment between 2 and 2.5 million and rising.

Conservative strategists take some comfort from the 1983 election. Although it was held two years after the "end" of the 1979-81 recession, as technically defined by economists, the depth of that slump had been such that unemployment was still rising rapidly; the first headlines about "three million unemployed" were seen just months before the election. The government was re-elected with a landslide. The magnitude of victory could be explained largely by the Falklands factor and the disarray of the opposition parties. But the fact remains that the government's standing in the opinion polls was already improving in early 1982, before anyone had ever heard of General Galtieri, and at a time when few people believed that economic recovery was in store.

Partly because of the way the government sailed through the 1982 unemployment crisis, many political analysts have come to the conclusion that interest rates and inflation are much more important in determining electoral support. However, statistical tests

give ambiguous evidence. Models which combine the rate of change of unemployment with other variables such as inflation, interest rates and disposable income seem to give the best predictive results. But all such models beg the most crucial question. This will be the second episode of mass unemployment under the Tory government. The slump of the 1980s was seen as the penalty the country had to pay for the social chaos and political mismanagement of the 1970s. Will the public be as forgiving of the government the second time round? In the early 1980s, the three million unemployed were concentrated in the depressed industrial regions, which had always been Labour strongholds. In the Tory heartlands of the South East, the South West and East Anglia, unemployment never exceeded 9 per cent, compared with 13.5 per cent in the North. Will the Conservatives lose more votes now that the slump is hitting their supporters?

Such questions can be answered only with hindsight. But what can be said for certain is that, unless the economy starts to recover soon, the year ahead for the government will be one of extreme political risks.



Anatol Kaletsky, Economics Editor, on the self-imposed limitation acting against an early economic upturn

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give ambiguous evidence. Models which combine the rate of change of unemployment with other variables such as inflation, interest rates and disposable income seem to give the best predictive results. But all such models beg the most crucial question. This will be the second episode of mass unemployment under the Tory government. The slump of the 1980s was seen as the penalty the country had to pay for the social chaos and political mismanagement of the 1970s. Will the public be as forgiving of the government the second time round? In the early 1980s, the three million unemployed were concentrated in the depressed industrial regions, which had always been Labour strongholds. In the Tory heartlands of the South East, the South West and East Anglia, unemployment never exceeded 9 per cent, compared with 13.5 per cent in the North. Will the Conservatives lose more votes now that the slump is hitting their supporters?

Such questions can be answered only with hindsight. But what can be said for certain is that, unless the economy starts to recover soon, the year ahead for the government will be one of extreme political risks.

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fore whether the government can win an election with unemployment between 2 and 2.5 million and rising.

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10 per cent or so and price inflation is down to 5 per cent, consumer spending could start reviving sharply. Because consumer spending accounts for 79 per cent of gross domestic product, even the modest growth of 2 per cent annually predicted by the Treasury in its autumn forecast



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
December 20: The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP, was received in audience by The Queen when Her Majesty invested her with the insignia of a Member of the Order of Merit. His Excellency Dr Virgilio Barco was received in audience by The Queen and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from Colombia to the Court of St James's. The Queen's Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the Embassy: Señora Ximena Andrade de Casallano (Minister Plenipotentiary), Colonel Francisco José Amador (Military, Naval and Air Attaché), Dr Néstor Osorio (Counsellor, Office Affairs), Señora Alba Zulazaga (First Secretary), and Señora Efraín Sánchez (Third Secretary). Señora de Barco was also received by Her Majesty.

Today's royal engagement

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh will visit The Queen's Flight at RAF Benson at 2.55 to mark the arrival of the third BAE 146 and the departure of the last Andover.

Birthdays today

Mr Alexander Bennett, former chairman, Whitbread Investment Company, 77; Mr F.G. Berkeley, Chief Taxing Master of the Supreme Court, 71; Air Commodore Dame Jane Bromet, former director, WRAF, 78; Mr B.E.S. Collins, former chairman, Nabisco Group, 67; Miss Joan Dickson, editor, 69; Miss Chris Evers, tennis player, 36; Miss Jane Fonda, actress, 53; the Earl of Haddington, 49; Mr G.P. Hughes, tennis player, 88; Sir Frederick Lawton, former Lord Justice of Appeal, 79; Mr Geoff Lewis, racehorse trainer, 55; Mr W.M. Milligan, former principal, Wolsey Hall, Oxford, 83; the Most Rev John Murphy, former Archbishop of Cardiff, 83; Sir John Nabarro, consultant physician, 73; Mr Steve Newman, footballer, 39; Mr Anthony Powell, CH, author, 85; Sir John Quinn, chairman, Barclays Bank, 61; Flight Lieutenant W. Reid, VC, agricultural consultant, 69; Mr T.L. Robinson, former president, DRG, 78; Brigadier V.M. Rooke, former director, Army Nursing Services, 66; Mr Walter Spanghero, rugby player, 47; Mr Gerald Starkey, jockey, 51; Mr Jean-Marie Thomas, conductor, 46; Mr Peter Tinniswood, author, 54; Mr Jeremy Tros, former racehorse trainer, 65; Mr James Tye, director-general, British Safety Council, 69; Dr Kurt Waldheim, President of Austria, 72; Mr Carl Wilson, singer, 44.

KENSINGTON PALACE
December 20: The Prince of Wales received the Australian Schoolboys Rugby Union team at St James's Palace. His Royal Highness received the Secretary of State for Transport (Mr Malcolm Rifkind MP) at St James's Palace. The Princess of Wales, Patron of the London Symphony Chorus, attended a Christmas Music Concert at the Barbican Centre, EC2.

Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith and Squadron Leader David Barton RAF were in attendance. The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were represented by Dame Jean Maxwell Scott at the Memorial Service for Lieutenant Colonel Sir William Swinburn which was held in Duns Parish Church this afternoon.

His Excellency Mr Kazuo Chiba and Madame Chiba were received in farewell audience by The Queen and took leave upon Her Majesty's relinquishing his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from Japan to the Court of St James's.

Anniversaries

BIRTHS: Mathurin Rénier, poet, Chartres, France, 1573; Jean Racine, dramatist, La Ferté-Milon, 1639; Sir Joseph Whitworth BT, mechanical engineer, Stockport, 1803; Benjamin Disraeli, 1st Earl of Beaconsfield, prime minister, 1868, 1874-80, London, 1804; Joseph Stalin, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, 1922-53, Gori, Georgia, 1879; DEB, HSE, Giovanni Boccaccio, writer, Certaldo, Italy, 1373; James Parkinson, physician, London, 1724; F. Scott Fitzgerald, novelist, Hollywood, 1896; George Patton, American general of World War II, Heidelberg, Germany, 1888; Ripley, contralto, Chichester, 1935.

Marriages

Mr G.W.M. Cresswell and Miss A.M.A. Cecil. The marriage took place yesterday at Holy Trinity Brompton of Mr Giles Wilson Mervyn Cresswell, only son of Mr and the Hon Mrs Peregrine Cresswell, to the Hon Aurelia Margaret Cecil, only daughter of Lord and Lady Amherst of Hackney. The Rev J.A.K. Miller officiated. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Revs Reid, Venetia, Edwina and Rose Langley, Alice Lindsay, Emma Lumsden, Miss Caroline Hutton and Miss Perella Davies. Mr Roddy Sale was best man. A reception was held at the Hyde Park Hotel and the honeymoon will be spent in the Far East.

Sir Francis Newman, BT and Miss K.M. Edwards. The marriage took place on Tuesday, December 18, in Nepal, of Sir Francis Newman, BT, and Miss Katharine Edwards. Captain N.B. Henderson and Miss S. Tait. The marriage took place on Thursday, December 20, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, of Captain Nicholas Brodie Henderson, eldest son of Mr and Mrs N.B. Henderson, and Miss Sophie Tait, younger daughter of Admiral Sir Gordon and Lady Tait. The Rev Rev Peter Cryan, ODC, and Father Francis Edwards, SJ, officiated. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was

attended by Camilla, Lucy and Rupert. Ralston, Miranda Hayley-Chaplin, Rose Webb-Carter, Alexander and Oliver Horning, Sam Strang Steel and Rachel and Jonathan Stanning. Mr James Henderson was best man.

A reception was held at the Hyde Park Hotel and the honeymoon will be spent in the Far East.

Mr F.J. Machin and Miss V.M. Spratt. The marriage took place quietly on Friday, December 14, in Stafford, of Mr Francis James Machin and Miss Victoria Madeleine Spratt.

Mr J.M. Row and Dr B. Webb. The marriage took place in Bristol on Wednesday, December 17, between John Row, of Kennington, and Rose Webb, of Raleigh, North Carolina.

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OBITUARIES

SIR WILLIAM WEIPERS

Professor Sir William Weipers, Dean of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Glasgow Veterinary School from 1968 to 1974, died on December 15 aged 86. He was born on January 21, 1904.

Sir William "Bill" Weipers, was universally regarded as the father of the modern veterinary school at the University of Glasgow and he had a far-reaching influence on the development of veterinary teaching and research in other parts of the world. He was born in Kilburnie, Ayrshire, the son of the Church of Scotland minister of that parish. His mother originated from farming stock in Aberdeenshire.

The family moved to the East End of Glasgow in 1908 when he was four and he went to primary school in Dennistoun and then to Whitehill Secondary School. He entered the Old Glasgow Veterinary College in 1921 and graduated MRCVS in 1925. Subsequently his whole working life was spent in Glasgow except for a year's study in Edinburgh for the Diploma in State Veterinary Medicine and two years on the staff of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in Edinburgh where he eventually became a member of the board of management.

On returning to Glasgow he set up in practice in the West End and rapidly established a reputation as an outstanding clinician. Patients were brought from all corners of the country to his surgery or alternatively he travelled to visit his patients. However, despite his reputation as a clinician Weipers will be primarily remembered as the man who took the Glasgow Veterinary College into the university system in 1949 following the second Lovelady report and he became director



of the school in 1949 and eventually dean when the faculty was established in 1968. Aided and abetted by two successive principals of Glasgow University, Sir Hector Hetherington and Sir Charles Wilson, he established the Glasgow Veterinary School as one of the finest in Europe and gained world-wide recognition for its teaching and research. When he retired in 1974 Weipers could reflect with some satisfaction on his contribution to veterinary education and research throughout the world. He was associated with the development of the veterinary faculty at Nairobi and was a

permanent member of the Agricultural Research Council and the Horserace Betting Levy Board.

The events of 1986 through to 1990 during which period the veterinary school in Glasgow was threatened by a recommendation for closure, had a disturbing effect on him. However, in spite of his advancing years, he entered the fray and played a positive role in arguing for the continuation of veterinary education at Glasgow. He and his great friend, Sir James Black presented a petition to the prime minister containing nearly 700,000 signatures from all over the world, protesting against the recommendations

of the Kiley working party. When the veterinary school was finally revived in February 1990 his pleasure knew no bounds. A kind and considerate man with a pawk sense of humour, Weipers had as his greatest asset an ability to judge people. This enabled him to select in the 1950s an outstanding group of young veterinary scientists who developed the research strengths of the school to the level which exists today.

Once fired with an idea Weipers pursued it with great logical vigour. Once, when he was in practice in Glasgow a drug traveller called and suggested Bill might like to go sailing with him. Despite his Calvinistic feelings that inducements should not be accepted, off they went to Arran and he was rapidly hooked on the sport. By the next week he had purchased a boat and two books on sailing. The following weekend he set out from Gourock on the Clyde, having read chapter one. Just beyond the pier the boat was blown over and the sail filled with water. He luffed her up as advised in chapter two and sailed across the firth, standing on the side of the boat. Then, following the practice laid down in chapters three and four he got her to a berth and tied her up.

His interests spanned many other areas, the countryside, animal welfare, sailing, wine and food, debating and above all arboriculture. Evidence of the last is evident in many parts of the university.

In 1939 he married Mary MacLean who came from Barra, and so a life-long association with that island was formed, culminating in the purchase of a cottage which they renovated and visited regularly. Lady Weipers died in 1984 and he is survived by his daughter.

JOYCE PORTER

Joyce Porter, crime novelist, died on December 9 aged 66. She was born on March 28, 1924.

Joyce Porter wrote crime novels of that difficult and dubious kind which hovers between spoof and seriousness. Although their humour was black, they found quite a wide readership, not only on both sides of the Atlantic, but in various foreign language editions, including Japanese. The last, *The Cart Before the Horse*, was published in 1979, but many are still available and they are now being reissued in America. This was really all she had ever hoped for them. "I write to make money," she said, "and to while away a couple of hours for the reader."

She was born in Marple, Cheshire. Her father, Joshua Porter, was a solicitor's clerk. Her surviving brother, Canon Roy Porter, is a theologian and former teacher of classical Hebrew at Oxford and Exeter universities. Joyce Porter went to Macclesfield High School for Girls and then read

English at King's College, London. After serving briefly in the ATS and drifting through some secretarial jobs, she joined the Women's Royal Air Force in 1949. A two-year Russian course qualified her for confidential work which she found absorbing.

In 1963, having been transferred to a recruiting job, she left the service, but she had already prepared the way for a new career by completing three detective novels. Some what prosaically named *Dover One*, *Dover Two* and *Dover Three*, they were published respectively in 1964, 1965 and 1966, by Cape in Britain and Scribner's in New York. Their protagonist was the fat, ill-tempered Chief Inspector Dover, who seemed more concerned with his own creature comforts than with the catching of criminals. "The fact that his career as a detective had endured," wrote Miss Porter, "and even flourished in a mild way, was almost entirely due to the fact that most criminals, incredible as it may seem, were even more inept and stupid."

In 1967, with *The Chinks in the Custain*, she launched a new series, featuring an almost equally anti-heroic secret agent, Eddie Brown, who, characteristically, in the next book about him, *Nether a Candle nor a Pitchfork* (1969), had to ward off, while in female disguise, the advances of a lesbian Soviet official.

Joyce Porter's fictional world contained, indeed revealed in, every form of repulsive behaviour from incest to cannibalism and violent castration. A third, more memorable series began with *Rather a Common Sort of Crime* (1970). The protagonist, on this occasion, was an aristocratic amateur detective, Elthel Morrison-Burke, known as the Hon Con, who had taken to criminal investigation because callisthenics failed to absorb her inexhaustible energy. Unintelligent though they might seem to be, both Dover and the Hon Con did solve their crimes, and by methods quite legitimate within the conventions of a

straight detective story. They are, Dover especially, substantial characters of a grotesque sort. Dover featured also in a dozen short stories, mainly for Ellery Queen's *Mystery Magazine*.

Joyce Porter never married and lived for many years in Wiltshire. She evidently found rural life less black than she painted it in her novels since she threw herself enthusiastically into village activities. During the past 11 years, having made enough money for her needs, she wrote no more detective fiction but devoted herself instead to wide-ranging original research for what would eventually have been a biography of the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, sister of the last Tsar, who became a nun, founded a convent in Jerusalem and was killed at Ekaterinburg.

A few weeks ago, on a trip to China with her brother, Miss Porter contracted pneumonia. She seemed to have been cured but died suddenly on the aeroplane as they flew home.

Archaeology

Graffito puts expert on trail of London lighthouse

By NORMAN HAMMOND, ARCHAEOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

ROMAN London may have had a lighthouse similar to the great Pharos of Alexandria, according to an archaeologist who also suggests that part of the lighthouse may survive within the Tower of London.

The prime clue is a Roman brick in the British Museum incised with a graffito of a four-storey building, each storey set back from the one below. Nicholas Fuentes, an archaeologist, says in the *London Archaeologist* that the brick came from the collection of Charles Roach Smith, the

pioneer rescue archaeologist of London who died in 1890, and thus is likely to be from the city.

More than two dozen Roman representations of *pharos* are known from mosaics and sculptures, many showing the stepped-back profile. The *Pharos* at Alexandria is known from ancient descriptions to have been similar. It was built around 300 BC, stood over 300 ft high, and had a light visible for more than 35 miles. Mr Fuentes says that the London brick is likely to

have been decorated by a workman and "appears to show a *pharos* in elevation, while attempting to indicate an octagonal plan for its lowest storey, amended to three octagonal storeys surmounted by a square and by a light-tower of undefined plan".

The obvious location for a lighthouse would be on the river at the downstream end of the City. The Tower of London had two tall towers shown in early picture-maps. Of the two, the Bell Tower is octagonal in plan with three offshoots in the wall, and a rather awkward circular upper part which is thought to be later. There is, however, internal architectural evidence for a twelfth century date. The Lanthorn Tower, says Mr Fuentes, is arguably better located. The original tower was destroyed in 1777 but on a scaled plan of 1682 it is shown with an octagonal vice (a spiral stair around a central pillar) some 23 ft across.

The concept of a late Roman defensive area under the Tower of London, first posited by Sir Alfred Clapham in 1913, receives some support from finds of silver ingots and a building of 4th century date. While Mr Fuentes concludes that only excavation will determine whether the octagonal predecessor of the present Lanthorn Tower is Roman in origin, there is little likelihood of proving it to have been a lighthouse.

Source: *London Archaeologist*, vol 6 No 8: 208-215.

Design fault that dogged Roman barn conversion

ARCHAEOLOGISTS claim to have discovered Britain's earliest barn conversion - a primitive building in Northamptonshire that was upgraded into a comfortable Roman residence (Norman Hammond writes).

At the site near Raunds, a Roman barn and mill had been converted into a villa, complete with underfloor heating and mosaic floors. Later, though, it had to be partly demolished because of faulty planning. The gable wall of one wing of the villa at Stanwick was found flat on the ground after being pushed over. The wing was unsafe because it was built over the

leat - or water-channel - that supplied the original mill. Graham Kerrill, of the Oxford archaeological unit, said: "In the 2nd century a simple two-roomed building was constructed. The larger room was probably the miller's house, but that to the east acted as a cellar. The south side had a large barn door. When the mill went out of use, the original mill-cum-barn became the core of a desirable winged corridor villa - the first 'yuppy' barn conversion in Britain."

A hypocaust, a typical Roman underfloor heating system was installed, the former mill was floored with mosaics, east and west wings were added and an upper floor constructed. It was partly demolished in the 4th or 5th century.

The project complements the work of English Heritage which has been uncovering an entire Roman estate a mile from the villa.

Source: *Current Archaeology* 122:52-55.

ANNE REVERE

Anne Revere, American stage and screen actress, has died at her home on Long Island aged 87. She was born in 1903.

A CHARACTER actress of truly regal stature, Anne Revere was black-listed after winning an Oscar in Hollywood, but then returned to the Broadway stage to win a Tony award. During her film career she won an Academy award in 1945, playing Elizabeth Taylor's mother in *National Velvet*. She was also nominated for an Oscar in a supporting role as the mother of Jennifer Jones in the 1943 film, *The Song of Bernadette*, and in 1947 as Gregory Peck's mother in *Gentleman's Agreement*. She continued with her forte, which was playing maternal roles, when she was both mother and counsellor to John Garfield in the brilliant boxing epic, *Body and Soul* (1947), while in 1951 Montgomery Clift became her son in *A Place in the Sun*, based on Theodore Dreiser's epic novel of American life, *An American Tragedy*.

However that same year, her name was among 300 which appeared on the Hollywood black-list. She had refused to testify about any possible ties with the Communist party when she appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Rather than allow any aspersion to be cast on the Screen Actors Guild as a result of her refusal, she voluntarily resigned from its board of directors. She then returned to the New York stage, where she had begun a distinguished career in the early 1930s.

Born into a comfortable New England family - her father was a stockbroker and a descendant of Paul Revere, of American Revolution fame - she graduated from Wellesley College and worked in repertory companies after studying at the American Laboratory School in New York.

She made her Broadway debut in *The Great Barrington* in 1931, but it was not until

1934, when she portrayed Martha Dobie in Lillian Hellman's *The Children's Hour* that her talents were fully recognised. The drama polarised audiences, dealing as it did with lesbianism, and Miss Revere was very much at the forefront of the legal action which took place to keep it on the stage in Boston, where it had been banned by the mayor. Coincidentally, it was in another Lillian Hellman play, *Toys in The Attic*, in which she played an inflexible spinster opposite Maureen Stapleton and Jason Robards, that she received the Antoinette Perry (Tony) Award, 36 years later.

Until her defiance of the House committee she had worked steadily in such distinguished pictures as *The Howards of Virginia*, *The Flame of New Orleans*, *The Keys of the Kingdom*, *Dragonwyck*, *You're My Everything* and many more.

She acknowledged late in her life that during her years in films, "I got to know communists and communism, but I knew it wasn't for me. I'm a free-thinking Yankee rebel, and nobody's going to tell me what to do." It was that defiant attitude, rather than her politics, which she believed had got her into trouble with the House committee.

She was married to for 49 years to the stage director Samuel Rosen, who died in 1984.



ALAN YATES

Alan Yates, surgeon, has died from cancer aged 57. He was born on December 9, 1932.

WITH the early death of Alan Yates the cardiac surgical world has lost someone full of vitality, humour and an enormous capacity for work. Yet he was above all a devoted family man. Yates qualified with honours at Sheffield and after house jobs did his national service in Gibraltar. He trained under Lord Brock at Guy's Hospital which was the making of him as a cardiac surgeon. Lord Brock held him in the highest esteem and he progressed rapidly in clinical acumen and surgical skills, being elected to the staff of Guy's in the late 1960s.

He could have made a fortune in private practice but instead he devoted most of his time to the National Health Service. He excelled and took great delight in careful pre-operative assessment and meticulous post-operative care, especially in the intensive care unit which he personally directed for 20 years, giving his expertise to patients in his own and in

other units. He would start work early in the morning and was often still at it late into the evening. There was hardly a Saturday when he did not operate on National Health Service patients. This continued until a few months before his death.

He shouldered his management tasks with the same gusto and thoroughness that he displayed in all his other duties. He always spoke his mind in a direct and friendly way, delivering his advice with a refreshing frankness and always with an infectious laugh.

In the 1970s he went to the Middle East to help in establishing cardiac services. On one particularly hot day he plunged into the Mediterranean and swam across the harbour at a speed never seen before by his surgical colleagues. On his return they closely questioned him. He admitted that he had done some swimming in his youth, but until hard pressed he concealed the fact that he had swum in the 1954 Olympics.

He leaves his widow and four sons.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R.D. Brecher and Miss S.A. Mussey. The engagement is announced of Richard Daniel, elder son of Mr and Mrs Henry A. Brecher, of London, to Shirley Ann, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Ronald Mussey, of London.

Mr H.M. Cobbald and Miss N.J. Hacker. The engagement is announced between Humphrey Michael, son of Mr Anthony Cobbald, of Westover Redcliffe, Shropshire, and Mrs Marnie Cobbald, of Congleton, Cheshire, and Nicola Josephine, daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Hacker, of St John's Wood, London.

Mr N.J. Cox and Miss B.J. Hornsby. The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of the late Major L.F. Cox, RA, and of Mrs P.A. Cox, of Malvern, Worcestershire, and Belinda, daughter of Mr and Mrs J.F. Hornsby, of Hetherston, Norfolk.

Mr D.J. Derrum and Miss J.E. Morgan. The engagement is announced between Derek, elder son of Mr and Mrs James Derrum, of Glasgow, and Justine, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Morgan, of Haslemere, Surrey.

Mr R.H. Garai and Mrs E.D.J. Eldon. The engagement is announced between Robert, younger son of Mr Bertram Garai and the late Mrs E.D.J. Eldon, of Woking, Surrey, and Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Reilly, of East Grinstead, Sussex.

Dr T.P. in Hamsse Brown and Miss F.K. Shaw. The engagement is announced between Timothy, second son of Professor and Mrs Stephen Brown, of Stanton-on-the-Wolds, Nottinghamshire, and Fiona, daughter of Dr and Mrs Michael Shaw, of Curbar, Derbyshire.

Mr W.N. Herriog and Miss K. Radpath. Mr and Mrs W. Radpath, of Appleton Park, Cheshire, are pleased to announce the engagement of their elder daughter Karen to William, son of Mr and Mrs R.N. Herriog, of Roxby, South Humberside.

Lord Rayleigh and Miss A.E. Patterson. The engagement is announced between Lord Rayleigh, of Terling Place, Chelmsford, Essex, and Anabel, youngest daughter of Mr W.G. Patterson, of Kibsey Farm, Echinwell, Newbury, and the Hon Mrs Sandra Patterson, of 23 Lamoni Road, London SW10.

Mr J.S. Roger and Miss K.E. Ringwald. The engagement is announced between Jeremy, younger son of Mr and Mrs John Roger, of Hereford, Herefordshire, and Kathy, daughter of Mr Richard Ringwald, CBE, and Mrs Audrey Ringwald, of Bradfield, Berkshire.

Mr H.H.A. Summers and Miss H.J.C. Anstruther. The engagement is announced between Hamish, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Tony Summers, of Adelaide, Australia, and Harriet, daughter of Mr and Mrs Ian Anstruther, of Perworth, Sussex.

Mr J.P.L. Sweet and Miss F.M. Philipson. The engagement is announced between Jonathan, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J.C.L. Sweet, of Chesham, Buckinghamshire, and Fiona, only daughter of Mr and Mrs L.M. Philipson, of East Horsley, Surrey.

Mr B.H. Sykes and Miss B.M. Sneyd. The engagement is announced between Brian, younger son of Mr and Mrs Reginald Sykes, of Cheshire, and Bridget, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Henry Sykes, of Menheniot, Cornwall.

Mr N.J. Ward and Miss C.J. Smith. The engagement is announced between Nicholas John, youngest son of Dr and Mrs E. Ward, of Oakley, Hampshire, and Catherine Jane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J.H.B. Smith, of Church Knowle, Dorset.

Mr J.C.E. Wilson and Miss C. Oakes. The engagement is announced between James, son of Mr and Mrs J.C. Wilson, of Ingoldsthorpe, Norfolk, and Carolyn, daughter of Mr and Mrs A.E. Oakes, also of Ingoldsthorpe, Norfolk.

University news

Liverpool
Appointments
David Oldham, Senior Lecturer in the School of Architectural Studies at the University of Sheffield, has been appointed to the Chair of Building Engineering.

David Schiffrin, Senior Lecturer in Chemistry, University of Southampton, has been appointed to the Chair of Physical Chemistry.

Alan Shenkin, Consultant Biochemist, Institute of Biochemistry at Glasgow Royal Infirmary, has been appointed to the Chair in Clinical Chemistry.

Avrom Sherr, Lecturer in Law and Director of Legal Practice, University of Warwick, has been appointed to the Alsop Wilkinson Chair of Law.

Strathclyde
Mr Tom Ridley, of Ove Arup and Partners, has been appointed a visiting professor to assist with a new post-graduate course in integrated building design next year at Strathclyde.

Stirling
Dr Magdalena Crath, professor of strategic management and international business at Old Dominion University in Norfolk, Virginia, US, has been

appointed to the new chair in international business, from next June.

Royal Victorian Order

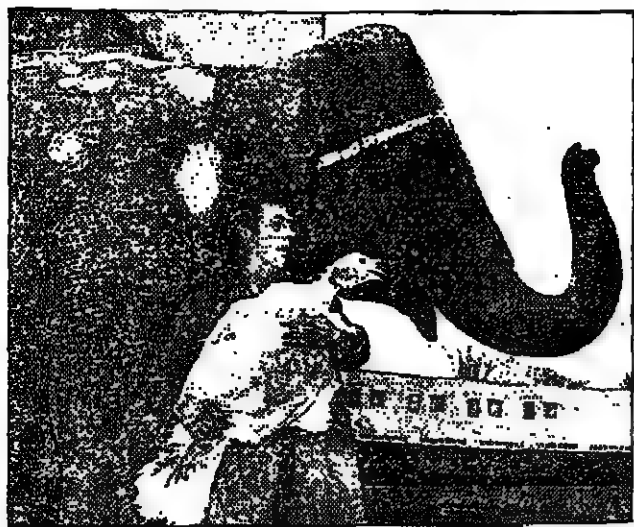
The Queen has commanded that a service of the Royal Victorian Order is to be held in St George's Chapel, Windsor, at 11.00am on Tuesday, April 30, 1991, followed by a reception in St George's Hall, Windsor Castle, for all Members and Medalists of the Order attending the service.

Due to the limited seating capacity of the chapel, tickets for the service and the reception will be restricted to Members of the Order and holders of the Order and holders of the Royal Victorian Medal only. Please do not apply for tickets for spouses, or other guests, who are not Members or Medalists of the Order are not eligible to attend.

Members of the Order and Medal holders who wish to attend should apply for a ticket as soon as possible and not later than Friday, March 15, 1991, stating also if they require a car parking label. Applications should be made to the Registrar of the Royal Victorian Order, The Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, St James's Palace, London, SW1A 1BH.

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The turkey takes a bow



The three ring turkey: Lucky is at home in the circus

A bird destined to become a Christmas centrepiece has ended up centre stage

LIFE for the average British turkey is pretty straightforward. He is born, fattened and then killed. We can be reasonably certain that there is no poetry, no romance, no heartsearching quest for a *raison d'être*. It is a short life with no purpose other than to provide the summing centrepiece of Christmas lunch.

This season about ten million British turkeys will be killed. Rare is the bird that bucks the system and lives to gobble on a bright and frosty Boxing Day dawn.

But such a bird is Lucky, the cherished pet of Gerry Cottle, the circus owner. This Christmas, while millions of his species head for posthumous stuffing, Lucky will celebrate the fourth anniversary of his escape — his failure to rendezvous with the oven.

For the past four years he has lived happily at Addlestone Moor, Weybridge, Surrey, the site of Mr Cottle's winter quarters. On special occasions he has a cameo role in the circus, usually trotting after the clowns. "He always raises a laugh," Mr Cottle says. "In the summer he loses his feathers — it's not every circus that boasts a bald turkey."

The impresario spotted Lucky in 1987 when he was buying meat to feed his lions. Preferring fresh turkey he bought the bird from his local butcher intending to give him some last minute fattening before having him for Christmas lunch. However, once Mr Cottle had taken a closer look at his live purchase, he had second thoughts.

"There was something about him. He had an interest-

ing face, different, a streak of individuality, exhibitionism, call it what you will. I decided to keep him," he says.

With a brain the size of an undernourished pea, it is unlikely that the reprobated turkey was aware of his U-turn with destiny. Mr Cottle claims his unusual pet has a unique personality. "He is different. It is hard to pin down how or why. But because he was bred for consumption it's difficult to keep his weight down. We have him on a permanent diet."

Lucky has befriended Mr Cottle's trio of Indian elephants, Susie, Jamie and Sarah. Sensibly, he gives the lions a wide berth. But having avoided conversion to a main course he did once have a brush with mortality. "Our llama sat on him and he was squashed," Mr Cottle says. "It knocked the stuffing out of him. But the local vet had him up and about in no time."

THIS Christmas will provide one of the highlights in Lucky's calendar. On December 27, when millions of citizens will be staring bleary-eyed at plates of jaded leftovers, Lucky will be performing centre stage at Mr Cottle's Big Top at Wembley.

Father John Meivier, the local vicar of St Michael's Church, will bless the circus animals and the pets of spectators. Lucky is travelling from Weybridge to take part in the ceremony.

"He hasn't much of a brain and he doesn't say much but we are all very fond him," Mr Cottle says.

JOHN MCENTEE

Expensive power to the people

As the toys and games given to children grow in cost and complexity, so do the batteries they require. Victoria McKee tests a selection

Batteries play an increasing role in the contemporary Christmas ritual. Unless you are green enough (in all senses of the word) to believe you can convince your children to content themselves with home-made solar-powered toys, or hand-carved wooden ones from sustainable forests, batteries must be among the priorities on your shopping list this weekend. And unless you are careful, you can end up spending more to maintain a walking, talking doll than some men give their former wives for maintenance.

In a month's time the cost of the batteries you have bought could add up to more than the price of the toys which require them — if nature does not kindly intervene by ensuring the children have lost interest by then.

Toys are increasingly powered by batteries rather than imagination, until it is not even safe to assume that board games and doll's houses can do without them. The Precious Places plastic houses (one of this season's hottest gifts for girls) not only need to be assembled (a fact not advertised on the box), but demand batteries for their full preciousness to be appreciated. And games such as Shark Chase (£13.99) and Bedbugs (£10.99) cannot be played without them. In fact, one of the only good things to say about Teenage Mutant Hero Turtles is that few of their products (with the exception of walkie-talkies) require batteries.

Parents should read toy boxes carefully before wrapping them, as the disclaimer "batteries not included" can be printed in very small letters.

Nothing is a bigger disappointment than the moving doll who refuses to move, even when you kick and shake her, or who begins to growl in a most unpleasant way when her batteries wear down — like the Oopie Daisy, £37.87 from Argos, one of this year's top sellers who crawls and cries. And that takes only about eight hours on Duracell alkaline, and as little as three on less expensive, zinc chloride batteries. A smaller crawling doll, the Primeline Baby Crawl Away (£9.99 from Beatties) pegged out after her

six hours on £1.49-worth of Vidor alkaline long life batteries, and three on Vidor rechargeables.

The Nintendo Game Boy handheld computer game console (£69.95) — addictive and in constant use by four children — did not last a weekend on Ever Ready's zinc chloride, but survived for nearly two weeks on Duracell's longer-lasting and more expensive alkaline batteries, which means it costs about £5 a month to maintain — even when it is not in use when the children are back at school.

Remote-controlled cars seem to eat batteries — particularly as they can be "on" and draining even when they are not moving. Both car and control need to be switched off for optimum economy, and even a small one like the Tanyo Mini-Hopper III (£29.95 from Beatties) went through four Vidor alkaline MN1500s (£2.98 a pack) plus a nine-volt battery (£2.98) in a week.

We also tested a battery-operated Tomy football game (£17.50 from Beatties) which was so noisy that we never exhausted its battery life.

If greenness is a consideration, Varta is a pioneer of mercury and cadmium-free zinc chloride, and low mercury and cadmium alkaline batteries, although the German-owned company generously points out that most of its major competitors now conform to EC guidelines of not more than 0.025 per cent of mercury or cadmium by weight for alkaline batteries. Several of them put green flashes on their packs proclaiming "EEC-Approved — For The Environment", although this does not indicate any official endorsement. Our tests — admittedly not terribly scientific — did not show any discernible difference in usage times between leading brands of alkaline, zinc chloride and rechargeable batteries, although a recent report in November's *Which?* magazine recommends Panasonic rechargeable batteries as having performed best in its laboratory tests, and in a study by the Good Housekeeping Institute Vidor tied with Ever Ready for top

One doll growls unpleasantly when her batteries wear down



Things that go bump on Christmas Day: but only if parents have remembered to buy the power packs

place among alkalines. (Which? also noted in the same report that "fresh from the factory, a disposable battery has already used up to 50 times the power in being made that it will ever provide the user".)

Paul Fildes, Varta's marketing services manager, says: "Undoubtedly rechargeable batteries are the greenest and most economical choice, because they can be recharged up to 1,000 times at only about 1/10 per charge cycle." Varta invites consumers to freepost their used rechargeables back to the company for recycling of the small amount of cadmium in them — and for every two cells sent back they are given a 50p voucher towards their next purchase of rechargeables. Varta is also working on a cadmium-free rechargeable, using nickel hydride, but says: "There's no point in introducing a green

product if performance has to be compromised, because people just won't buy it."

But the price of rechargeables — about £8 per pack of four MN1500s, compared with £1.50 for zinc chlorides which give a comparable (if one-off) performance — and the necessity to invest in at least two sets plus a charger (not less than about £10) can be off-putting to parents who do not take the long-term perspective.

Stocking up with rechargeables can cost more than the price of the toy for which they are intended — and parents complain that they do not hold their charge, possibly because, Mr Fildes suggests, they are not charging them correctly, or because they expect the performance of long-life alkalines.

Remembering that rechargeables do not come ready-charged is

important. If they are essential to the enjoyment of Christmas, you had better start charging the night before.

"I've watched mothers going round the supermarket," says Mr Fildes (whose batteries sell mainly through supermarkets such as Gateway, Safeway and Sainsbury). "I see them buying mainly the lower-priced zinc chloride batteries, because they know their children are not going to switch off toys and will leave them draining all night, so it doesn't make a halfpenny of difference buying the twice as expensive alkaline sort."

You have been warned. And there is still time to return all the battery-operated toys you have already bought, and opt instead for those which rely more on imagination and ingenuity.

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An A to Z of festive additives

WE ALL add a little to our consumption at Christmas. Precisely what, though, may come as a surprise. Here is an A to Z of Christmas food technology and seasonal additives which might mean that it is you who groan, rather than the festive board.

A is for amaranth (E123). It could be in your gravy if that is made from granules, or in packet soup, fruit pie fillings, ice-cream, jam or yoghurt. It is suspected of being carcinogenic, but the evidence is not accepted in the UK. Amaranth is banned in the United States and Soviet Union.

B is for beetroot red (E162). BA "natural" colour increasingly used to simulate the colour of red berry fruits in party desserts, yoghurts and such. It is not necessarily any safer than artificial colouring.

C is for caramel (E150). Ubiquitous, and not merely burnt sugar. It is more commonly made by heating carbohydrates with ammonia and sulphur dioxide. The Food Advisory Committee is concerned that we may all be eating too much caramel, which is estimated to account for 98 per cent of all the colouring most of us consume.

C also stands for canthaxanthin (E161g), used in fish feed to turn farmed salmon pink.

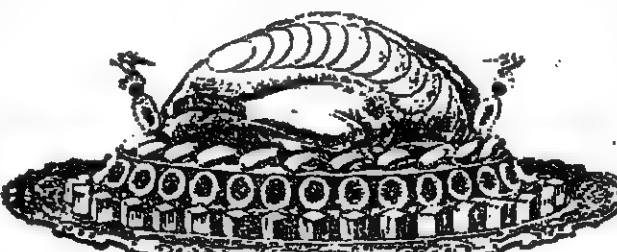
D is for dichlorodifluoromethane, one of the liquid gases used in quick-freezing tender foods such as peas and brussels sprouts. This was the chemical with which Thomas Midgley proved that chlorofluorocarbons were not toxic, and could be used as refrigerants. Unfortunately he did not know they would go on to eat up the ozone layer.

E is for erythrosine (E127), an artificial colouring which keeps the cherries in Christmas cakes from going brown. The Food Advisory Committee warns its use is restricted to glaze and cocktail cherries. The Committee on Toxicity thinks even that could have harmful effects. It can still be used in unlimited quantities in jams, cakes, desserts and other foods.

F is for fat. If you want to avoid it, steam and skin the poultry, bake the potato, and go without the trimmings.

G is for gold. Yes, even one of the Wise Men's gifts comes with an E number —

Your Christmas dinner may not be as wholesome or appetising as it appears



used to decorate luxury cakes, chocolates and confectionery. It is E175. Not all that glisters is gold, though. The gloss on dried fruit is more likely to come from liquid paraffin (905) and the shine on apples could be shellac (904).

H is for hydrogenated. Hydrogenation hardens vegetable oils, and thus makes their fat more saturated and potentially more harmful. Hydrogenated vegetable oils are likely to be in Christmas cakes, pies, and puddings.

I is for iron oxide (E172). Make your party cakes from packet mixes, and rust could be a surprise ingredient.

J is for jams and jellies. These can be a highly confected brew of colourings, preservatives, antioxidants, stabilisers, buffers, sequestrants, flavourings and sweeteners.

K is for kaolin (E559). With morphine it may settle your stomach. In food technology it is an anti-caking agent. That does not mean it is meant to put you off cake, but that it is used to prevent food particles sticking together.

L is for lecithin (E322). An emulsifier produced from soya beans, vegetable oils, eggs, milk, liver or fish, which binds together fat and water so that manufacturers can sell water in "low-fat spreads" at margarine prices.

M is for magnesium silicate (E553a). Another anti-caking agent, this time employed principally in sugar confectionery.

N is for nitrous oxide. If your cream comes from an aerosol can, most of its volume is likely to come from this propellant gas.

O is for octyl gallate (E311). An antioxidant used in chicken soup and instant no-

tato products. Like other galates (E310-E312), it is banned from baby foods, and suspected of causing intolerance, liver damage, and irritating the intestines.

P is for propionic acid (E280). This could be the preservative that stops your Christmas pudding going mouldy. It has been taken out of bread, so many bakers now use vinegar instead.

Q is for quinoline yellow (E104), one of the coal tar dyes which can cause asthma, rashes and hyperactivity. Q also stands for quillaia extract, used to put a foaming head on some soft drinks, such as ginger beer.

R is for riboflavin (E101), a vitamin (B2) which is one of only three colourings still permitted in baby foods. It is orange-yellow and can be extracted from natural sources or manufactured synthetically. Its worst known effect is to discolour the urine.

S is for saltpetre (E249). The preservative which kept botulism at bay, still used in curing bacon and hams, is now, like all nitrates and nitrites (E249-E252), well established on the suspect list. Nitrates and nitrites can produce nitrosamines which have been linked to cancer and foetal abnormalities in animals. The Food Advisory Committee suggested phasing them out 17 years ago, but no substitutes have been found.

T is for tartrazine (E102). The most notorious of the synthetic azo dyes may still be found in marmalade. People who experience adverse reactions to tartrazine may develop asthma, migraine, dermatitis, rashes and other skin complaints.

U is for UHT. Over the Christmas and New Year

holidays more people than ever are likely to buy UHT (long-life) milk, cream and juices. Ultra heat treatment is a method of sterilisation which has been in use since the Sixties. It involves injecting the liquid with steam and then using flash evaporation to reconstitute it to its original strength. UHT creams and milks taste "cooked". UHT cream may contain added citrates (E331-E333) as flavouring emulsifiers. UHT fruit juices taste different from fresh too, and lose much of their vitamin C content.

V is for vanilla. Tons of "vanilla" ice-cream and confectionery have no trace of real vanilla, which is the pod of a climbing orchid. Instead they are flavoured with cheaper vanillin, a substance obtained from waste sulphite liquor, a by-product of paper making, and may be coloured with curcumin (E100), turmeric or carotene (E102a) to achieve a creamy appearance.

W is for water. The food manufacturers' most profitable ingredient. It is present in increasing quantities in poultry, hams, spreads, frozen foods and even bread. Polyphosphates (E345) can be used to increase the water content of chickens, turkeys and cooked meat products by up to 120 per cent.

X is for xanthan gum (E415). Not as widely used as gum arabic (E414) in confectionery, or tragacanth gum (E413) in salad dressings and processed cheese, but it serves a similar purpose as an emulsifier. Without emulsifiers, manufacturers' sauces would separate and fat would float to the top of dairy products. They are also used in brandy and rum sauces.

Y is for yellow, a troublesome colour. Yellow 2G (107) was proved toxic and has been withdrawn. The government has also said that it intends to ban crocin, the yellow colouring derived from saffron. (See also quinoline yellow and tartrazine, above).

Z is for zest. Many people's appetite for citrus peels, traditional ingredients of Christmas cakes, puddings, sauces and stuffings, has lost its zest since they learnt that most fruit skins are waxed to extend their shelf life.

ROBIN YOUNG

Ghostly carolling of war and peace

21



Last Sunday carols were sung by candle-light in a cold Norfolk church that has stood deserted on army land for 50 years. George Hill was at the service

In eastern Europe this Christmas, thousands of worshippers will be gathered for only the first or second time since the rout of communism, to celebrate the birth of Christ in churches which were sealed off from sacred use for half a century.

The nearest Christmas parallel in Britain to those gatherings further east took place in Norfolk last Sunday, at a carol service at West Tofts church, where an old faith has been reaffirming its vitality on ground from which its expression has been barred for most of the past half-century.

The situation was not the same, but the same background of armed conflict and clash of ideologies surrounded the Norfolk congregation as they belted out the old carols with a zest attained only by those who know that the louder they sing, the better their chance of warding off hypothermia.

The most reliable way of getting into the battle area is to die

West Tofts is one of the four ghost churches of the Breckland, on the Norfolk-Suffolk borders. In 1942, when Britain stood in imminent fear of invasion, the 750 inhabitants of 18,000 acres of farmland near Thetford were turned out of their farms and villages at five weeks' notice, when the area was requisitioned as a military training ground.

The army and the government promised that the villagers would be allowed to go home after the war — this promise was not kept. But a promise was also made in 1942 to protect the four churches from wind and weather, and this promise has been kept. The defence ministry is defensive about them, recognising their potential as a focus of protest in any future "give back our land" campaign.

The churches are almost inaccessible to the public. A trespassing foot might all too readily be blown off by an uncontrolled shell — and in any case, the perimeter is guarded by disturbingly young lads in battledress,

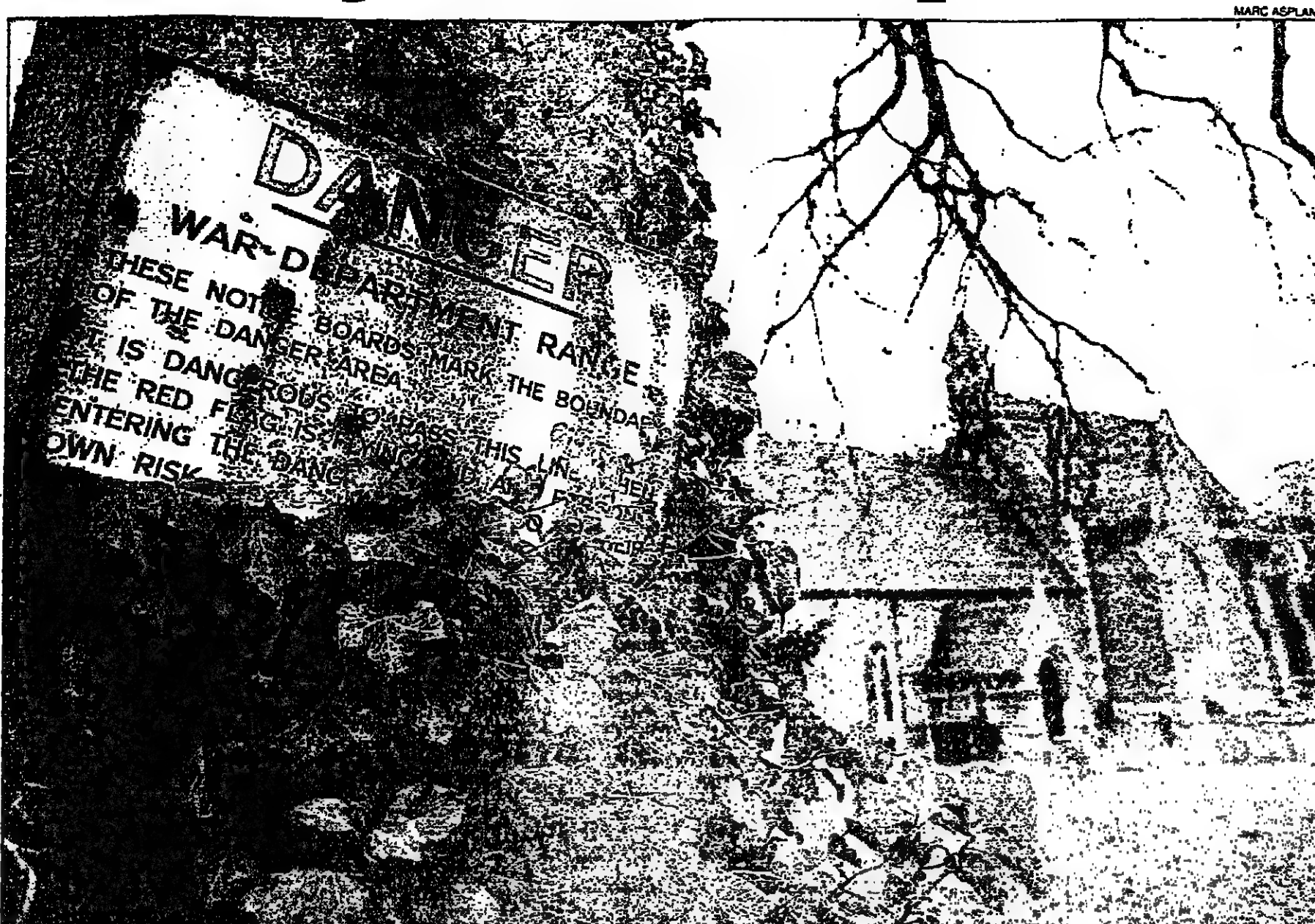
nursing real guns. It is possible to visit under escort, if one applies weeks before, but the most reliable way of getting into the battle area is to die. Occasionally a former inhabitant asks to be buried there, and a cottage metaphorically ventures out into no man's land under a white flag.

Local attitudes towards the battle area were marked from the first by a mixture of patriotic stoicism and defiance. What resentment there was in 1942 faded as the years passed and the appropriation became an important source of local employment. But private grief, over the loss of the places where one has grown up in, fades less easily.

The army's wind and weather guarantee extends only to basics. The churches are bare as barns, with the desolate beauty of places that are in the world, but no longer of it. "Something has got to happen about those churches quite soon," a nameless MOD source concedes. "When those promises were made, people were thinking of

the duration of the war." This is the third year that a carol service has been held at West Tofts. It is the most accessible of the four churches, and could be released from its enchantment by a minimal readjustment of the border of the exclusion zone (an event which would be deeply embarrassing to the diocese, already overburdened with redundant churches). Before the carol service, dozens of helpers from the village worked for five days to sweep the pigeon-droppings out of the aisles and arrange candles and wreaths of holly along the windowills.

The church was crowded to the door. It was lit inside by hundreds of candles flitting in the draught off the hearth. The eye read the tremulous candle-light as radiantly bright, but the shadows lurking in the vaults helped to hide the big flakes of plaster peeling from the medieval splendours, and the birds' nests in the mouldings. The church's daytime patios of dereliction was completely dis-



Onward Christian soldiers? Decaying danger sign outside the empty church at West Tofts; the army has kept its 1942 promise to protect it against wind and weather

pelled. Each of the congregation of 340 was given a small candle to nurse, and we were grateful for the warmth it gave. Outside, earth stood hard as iron, water like a stone.

"It was never as full as this in the old days," said 80-year-old Mary Butters, who used to be a pupil at the village school, which is now just an outline on the ground between the vanished pub and the vanished post office. "People have come from far and wide. I have put on so many layers of clothes that I'm three times my normal size — but I wish I'd brought a rug for my knees, too."

Mrs Butters has visited the site of her old home several times. "It is strange to see the village as it is now — I've cried bitter tears over it. I feel dreadful when I see the rubble which used to be our house."

Mrs Butters taught in the vanished Sunday school, and remembers the clouds of incense that

naughty choirboys used to send billowing round the church in the old days.

This week it was not incense but our breath that sent clouds billowing round the church, as we sang to keep out the cold. The band of the Royal Anglian Regiment provided a lusty accompaniment. They marked the last verse of each carol with a fanfare and a roll of drums, which braced us up willy-nilly into the infectious swagger of a march. We became the church militant, tramping in step towards the new Jerusalem.

The service was conducted with zest by Roy Tricker, a lay preacher who has written a guide to the church. He made a special prayer for peace — "especially for those who care for this training area, and those who use it" — and for "those who will be celebrating Christmas away from home — in the Gulf especially."

Events in the Gulf reached as far as West Tofts in more concrete

ways. Most handmen in the regular forces are trained not only as musicians, but also as medical personnel. Most of them have been dispatched to the Saudi desert in case their services are needed there. It was therefore a territorial regiment that provided the band for this week's service.

The carols we sang seemed to offer a running commentary on current affairs: "And man, at war with man, hears not..." Despite Saddam Hussein, this week's headlines have been filled with news of probable cuts in British forces. But Lieutenant Colonel Paul Long, commander of the training area, attending the service in muff, said: "Use of the Stanford area was 48 per cent up last year. There is a shortage of training land in Britain, and as the troops come back from Germany, the need will increase." Local people seem to feel little

hunger for repossession, after so long. "The army are doing a good job," Mrs Butters said. "They look after the churches very nicely, and they've got to train somewhere." "The place is so beautiful now. If they released it, bungalows would soon be built all over it," said Richard Easton, born in Stanford 68 years ago. His sister, already a war widow, was turned out with her four children in 1942 without even receiving compensation, because they were sub-tenants.

Mr Tricker is eager to see at least one of the four ghost churches returned to the outside world, and to regular worship. "I hope there are negotiations going on in high places over these churches. Their years behind barbed wire have given them a meaning of their own. Fifty years is just an episode in the history of a church 600 years old. How can anyone dare to say it will never be needed again?"

Training goes on at Stanford throughout the year, except for ten days at Christmas. Somewhere out in the darkness, we knew, armed men must have been preparing to pass the winter night in trenches or bivouacs, taking care not to make a sound or let a glimmer of light show, for fear of night attack.

"In fields where they lay..." Perhaps they were lying close enough to hear us sing, and to see the candle-light glimmering faintly out from the church, like a good deed in a naughty world. By next month, perhaps, they will be away in the Gulf, and in the thick of whatever might be happening.

Nursing our personal candles, each one as fragile as a life and with its own tiny warmth, we rose to hear the seventh lesson. It was St John, struggling to find words for the mystery of the Incarnation: the Word... the Light... "And the light shineth in the darkness; and the darkness comprehended it not..."



Winter sports: from *A Frozen River Landscape* by Hendrick Avercamp (1585-1634); but was it any colder then?

Never too cold to paint?

Why the landscapes of Bruegel, Valkenborgh and Avercamp are keenly studied by meteorologists

WINTER landscapes, so frequently featured on Christmas cards, are known to reflect the colder climatic period from 1550 to 1850 often termed the little ice age. These pictures are also widely recognised as an accurate record of the conditions at the time. There is, therefore, a misleading impression that all winters were much colder than current seasons.

A wide range of other records provides a different picture. While severe winters were more common in that period, they were interspersed with mild winters on a par with those of the past two years. And average temperatures were only about 1°C colder than in recent decades.

These past ups and downs provide scope for some interesting detective work. There is evidence that the harshest winters exercise a disproportionate influence on artists, and therefore the dates of the paintings can confirm other records.

Possibly the first example of such a great winter was in 1408. Thomas Walsingham recorded that birds such as thrushes and blackbirds perished almost entirely through hunger and cold. The prolonged intense cold could well have inspired the Limbourg brothers to produce, a few years later, the first precocious representation of northern winter in the *Très Riches Heures du Duc de Berry*, now in the Musée Condé, Chantilly.

Even more striking is 1565, which inspired Pieter Bruegel the Elder to paint his famous series of winter landscapes and snowy nativity scenes. In previous years his execution of Christmas scenes was entirely different. For instance, his representation of the *Flight Into Egypt* in the Princes Gate collection, painted in 1563, is set in an exotic, almost summery, mountain landscape.

In the same period the intense cold of 1573, which in central Europe may have been the coldest winter in the last half-millennium, seems to have inspired Lucas Valkenborgh to paint his rural Flemish winter scenes. These make particularly good Christmas cards because of his use of falling snow to heighten the wintry effect.

Even more popular with the card manufacturers is Hendrick Avercamp. Many of the works of this artist, who was The Netherlands' earliest specialist in winter land-

scapes, date from the extraordinarily severe winter of 1608. His large groups of happy, carefree skaters have become synonymous with our image of the little ice age.

In the 17th century the more frequent cold winters, plus the popularity of Dutch winter landscapes, makes it almost impossible to single out notable winters. THESE bitter winters were recorded by Dutch traders in both the pictures they bought and their business transactions. Because it interfered with trade, they kept meticulous records of when the canals were frozen. These confirm the pictorial evidence of frequent icy conditions.

In England we have to thank a Dutch artist, Abraham Hondius, for the most memorable images of the frozen Thames in London. His pictures in the London Museum of the ice piled up against London Bridge in 1676, and the Frost Fair of 1684, when

NINA RICCI
PARIS



Ricci Club
POUR HOMME

BILL BURROUGHS
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BRIEFING

Kirov coming to Edinburgh

LENINGRAD's Kirov Opera plans to attend next year's Edinburgh Festival, and plans are well advanced for the company to perform three or four works under its artistic director, the conductor Valery Gergiev: probably a feast of Mussorgsky including *Boris Godunov*, *Khovanshchina* and *Salammbô*. But a question mark hangs over whether Edinburgh's stage facilities are adequate. If not, concert performances will be presented. Meanwhile, the new Kirov production of Prokofiev's *War and Peace*, to be shared with Covent Garden, will first be seen here in a direct television relay from Leningrad, probably in July.

Positive figures

BRITISH cinema had a great year, even if the British film industry continued its seemingly terminal decline. Box-office revenues in Britain during 1990 were 12 per cent up on last year, according to new figures just published in *Moving Pictures International*.



Ghost idol: Patrick Swayze

The magazine's chart shows that the Top 100 films grossed £234 million, compared with £208m in 1989. Top performer of the year was *Ghost*, with that idol of the female teenage market, Patrick Swayze. That has taken £17m in just 10 weeks since its opening. *Pretty Woman* came second, with £11m. The top British film was *Shirley Valentine* (at No 11), beating *Memphis Belle* and *The Krays*. Evidence of the increasing popularity of foreign films is provided by the statistic that seven of them feature in the Top 100 (led by *Cinema Paradiso*), compared with only two last year.

Last chance...

THE hero of *The Real Don Juan* casually kills more rivals than most of us have had hot paeas, so that when God forgives him he looks pretty miffed to be saved from hellfire. Jose Zorrilla's 19th-century version of the legend is the most popular play in the Spanish-speaking world, and Oxford Stage Company production at Riverside Studios gives it tremendous bounce, setting off the grave sincerity of John Michie's Don. Ranjit Bolt's witty couplets please the ear. Ends tomorrow (081-748 3354).

GALLERIES

Downhill all the way from his early glory

André Derain and Sheila Fell, reviewed by John Russell Taylor

SOME sleeping reputations should be let lie. Admittedly it is difficult to know which, until the necessary research has been done, and often conventional wisdom does prove to be quite incorrect. But sometimes recently, a scholarly determination to test and overturn the accepted view has been carried to perverse lengths. The new show of Derain: *The Late Work* at the Oxford Museum of Modern Art is an egregious case in point.

Derain, as every art student knows, hit his peak very early on. The great moment in his career was in 1906-7, when he was in his mid-twenties. Infected by the then fashionable Fauve passion for brilliant colour, he painted a series of unforgettable images of the Thames which endowed drab old Westminster with the sort of blackened City with dazzling prismatic hues, saying more in the process about the painter's state of mind than about the prosaic reality he must have had before him. After this he had a light flirtation with Cubism, and then, following the first world war, heeded Cocteau's "recall to order" and returned to study of the Old Masters and a rather drab neo-academicism. Nearly all of his really interesting later work was marginal: book illustrations, theatrical design and so on.

That, anyway, has been the "official" view for many years now. Something very similar has been the official view of de Chirico, Emilio Bernard and several others who are supposed to have peaked prematurely and then gone into a long decline. It is not good that such blanket judgments should go unexamined. Fashion can play strange tricks with an artist's reputation, and some of the opinions which were standard 20 years ago look very bizarre now. So might it well be with Derain's later work. But alas, what the Oxford show appears to demonstrate conclusively is that earlier doubts about its value were very well founded.

At least this collection of Derain's work from the mid-Twenties onwards does clarify exactly what went wrong. The best work in the whole show is the earliest, "Arlequin et Pierrot" of 1924 (a perfect Cocteau-sponsored subject, incidentally). From then on it is all downhill. Warning should come in the first room, which contains a lot of rather feeble drawings of nudes. The problem with nearly all of them is that Derain just was not a very good draughtsman. Wavering between minute academic accuracy

and a more modern readiness to generalize and abstract, he constantly gives the impression that when he could not easily resolve the detail, he just fudged it.

With the classic Fauve Derains, draughtsmanship really does not matter: these are intensely painterly paintings, in which colour is all. But given the weakness of his drawing, it seems peculiarly ill-advised of him to take up a way of painting which is entirely built on draughtsmanship. In painting after painting of the human figure, it is clear that he does not have sufficient idea of how a head fits on to a body, or how a foot is related to a leg. If he did know, his technique was clearly not equal to the task of rendering these relationships convincingly. He never arrived at a coherent style where this would not matter.

Worst of all, his sense of colour is rigorously suppressed. The overall effect of the exhibition is dominated by slightly varying

'Derain just was not a very good draughtsman... when he could not easily resolve detail, he fudged it'

shades of toffee and bile. It is as though, offended at being taken for no more than a fancy dancer, he deliberately cut off his leg to prove he deserved to be taken more seriously. And what is left is, as a rule, culpably fuzzy and unresolved. One or two fanciful landscapes with figures call Doris Zinkeisen to mind, though by no means as good as Rex Whistler. Some rather smudgy Bacchanalian revels fatally lack animation. When, once or twice, a painting turns out right, like the Tate's "The Painter and his Family" of around 1939, its semi-primitive effectiveness seems to be quite hit-or-miss. Only the Rabelais woodcuts, where he had to return to areas of flat, bright colour, have any of the old spirit.

At least all the evidence is there, for the present generation to assess afresh. That is admirable, even if the results are disappointing. Derain can safely be put away for later generations to agonise over, if they will. On the other hand, Sheila Fell's day has clearly come. Since her early death in 1979 she has been neglected, for a variety of

reasons. She had belonged to a group - the "Kitchen Sink" realists who showed at the Beaux Arts Gallery in the Fifties and early Sixties - which was then unfashionable, and her absence from the scene made her easy to overlook. But now the South Bank Centre has put together an admirable touring retrospective, and it has found its London home at the Royal Academy.

Derain had pretensions to being a great painter, and could not live up to them. Fell was obviously unconcerned with her standing in the world: she painted out of personal obsession, because she had to, and if her range was narrow she had perfect and complete control of it. Though there are some excellent portraits, essentially she was a landscape painter: specifically the landscapes of Cumbria, in and around her home town of Aspatria. She lived and worked most of her adult life in London, and seldom even visited Cumbria, but obviously her childhood surroundings, the grim streets of Aspatria and the unwelcoming hill farms, were always in her thoughts.

Though she was read as a realist at the time, from this distance it is clear she was nothing of the sort. She was a homegrown expressionist, who does not seem to have been influenced much by anybody, except perhaps Picasso. She is wonderful at finding the pattern underlying the hill farms, particularly where simplified and unified by snow. She is also brilliant at evoking the sights and colours of the brief harvest. But these are much more paintings about her feelings and her dreams than about external reality. Some of her most haunting works are the early paintings and large charcoal drawings, where the recurrent images of cattle, spires and snow achieve an almost Palmerish intensity and visionary gleam.

It is understandable that Sheila Fell should have slipped from mind, but in a world where the curiously similar Scot, Joan Eardley, has taken her place as a major figure, the same sort of recognition cannot be indefinitely withheld from her. Re-evaluations may sometimes be downward, but it is always invigorating to rediscover an artist whose stature grows with every viewing.

Derain: The Late Work. Museum of Modern Art, 30 Pembroke Street, Oxford (0865 722723) Tue-Sat 10-6 (Thurs to 9), Sun 2-6, closed Dec 25-26, until March 17.
Sheila Fell. Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, W1 (071-439 4956) Daily 10-6, closed Dec 24-26, until Jan 20.



The best work in the whole show is the earliest: Derain's "Arlequin et Pierrot" of 1924, at Oxford

Madding or maddening?

John Russell Taylor investigates the criticisms levelled at the Royal Academy over its handling of the recent Monet exhibition

AMID the almost total ecstasy which the Royal Academy's recent Monet exhibition has inspired in British art-lovers, there have been a few dissenting voices. Very few of these have actually disapproved of the show itself (though one or two have complained that it was all repetition of the same few images), but quite a number have been unhappy with the way it was organised, and several of those complaints have found expression in letters to *The Times*.

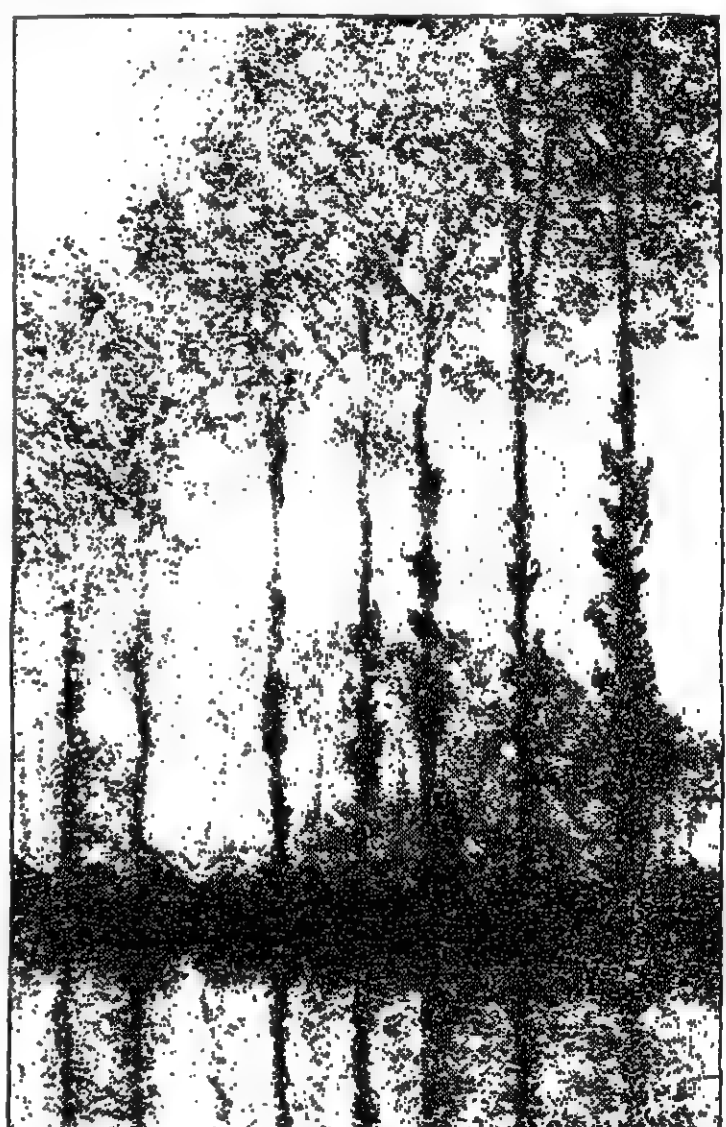
The basic complaint is that the writers, however, and whenever they visited the show, were not able to see the pictures in conditions they felt their entrance fee should have entitled them to. For some the problem was the crowds, which meant they could hardly see the pictures at all. For others it was the speed with which the crowd surged irresistibly from room to room, so that all opportunities of lengthy communing with genius were denied. For yet others it was the way the pictures were hung, too low to be seen over the heads of the crowds; they pointed out that in America, where the Monet exhibition was seen in Chicago and Boston, the paintings were hung much higher, thus keeping sight-lines clear for everyone.

Many American museums also have the advantage of size, with larger galleries for display and larger public spaces to accommodate waiting crowds. New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art, for instance, uses advance ticket sales only when necessary but prefers to operate on a first-come, first-served basis.

"We regulate the crowd flow into exhibition spaces because we're worried about security, about the safety of the works on display and about crowd comfort," says John Ross, the museum's manager of public information. "But it's simpler for us logistically as our museum is extremely large. If we have a few hundred people waiting, they'll be inside out of the weather."

Furthermore, says Ross, "we hang pictures very high here, higher than you would hang them in your own house and higher than a number of other museums. And sometimes we move works of art to ease congestion. I have been to many exhibitions in London where it's truly crowded. We don't allow that kind of crowding. We prefer to maintain the viewing experience as a pleasant one."

For its part, the Royal Academy is now answering the criticisms of the Monet exhibition. Roger de Grey, academy president, points out that many critics in America did not like the height of the



Draw: "Poplars (Banks of the Epte)", 1891 by Claude Monet

paintings. De Grey, as a distinguished landscape painter himself, argues that the horizon in a landscape should not be far from the spectator's eye level, and believes that if the Monets had been so high in London, they would have been unreadable.

More difficult is the matter of crowding. One of the purposes of introducing timed ticketing for this show was to enable the numbers to be regulated. The academy decided on 600 as the maximum number to be allowed into the show at any one time; the show occupied six galleries, including one of double size, which works out at fewer than a hundred people to each gallery, not an unreasonable total.

The academy admits that there were teething troubles over the pre-sold tickets, but thinks they were sorted out early on in the exhibition's run. The academy is

proud of the fact that no one who did queue was turned away. The basic problem, according to de Grey, remains the paradox that people feel entitled simultaneously to complain about public apathy towards the arts on one hand and to complain about the side-effects of public enthusiasm on the other.

There may also be a bit of sour grapes, since usually the money made by the academy comes into play somewhere. As to that, de Grey says "we got more than half a million people through the show, far more than in either of the American venues. We did not put up the price of admission extravagantly and finally it enabled us to pay off our overdraft. It is not exactly a fortune for us, though certainly useful. And most visitors, whatever their minor complaints, seem to have felt it was the experience of a lifetime. That can hardly be bad."

RECORDS & VIDEOS: ROCK & JAZZ

Bleeps and squirts

Unique 3: Jue's Unique (10 Records DIXG 98)
Various: Blerhythm 2 (Network BLOLB 2)

1990 WAS the year in which the government finally defined popular music. The definition, drafted in order to clarify franchise bidding for new radio channels, may prove to be a boon to us all. Now that we know what it is, we must also know what it is not.

Bleep music, for example - one of the crazes of the past 12 months - shares much in common with music once termed avant garde. Mostly emanating from North of Watford, bleep music deals in extremes. Electronic squirts and beeps comparable to the vocabulary of a state of the art telephone, are laid over hyper-active rhythm tracks and bass-lines so deep in pitch that they are almost inaudible; subtract that rhythm and what remains bears a strong resemblance to the sort of tape music once appreciated by a handful of pioneers.

Unique 3, a group with four or more members, hail from Bradford. Their bleeps have been in circulation for some time now and the group has already decided that bleeping has become redundant. This is a revolution of personal computers, relatively cheap software and versatile digital samplers installed in bedrooms; overheads are low, flexibility is high and the drive to innovate and then move on is relentless. In some respects, this brutal creative turnover has its drawbacks. Perhaps influenced by the virtually instantaneous obsolescence of the new technology, imaginative ideas are discarded as soon as they emerge from the underground into the mainstream.

Unique 3's two-record set tends to be more engaging when perched on the outer limits of pop; a reggae track, "Reality", has an oblique charm, at least for half of its length, thanks to a constant flypast of eccentric musical inserts, but the science-fiction instrumental such as "Phase 3" and "Code 0274" stand out as aural, somewhat unco-ordinated, evocations of fax machines and supermarket cash registers at play. Following the instructions on the record, I played the latter track at 33 1/3 rpm and found it to be at the wrong speed. The music has a tension

and sensuality that is lost at its correct speed and so I shall continue to ignore Unique 3's intentions. This sort of choice will be lost, incidentally, when vinyl is completely superseded by compact disc and tape.

The music may sound like electronic tills and bar codes readers but its ethos is puritanically non-commercial. Birmingham's Network Records specialises in electronic dance music, whether from Detroit or Sheffield, and has flourished with a release schedule that would have looked suicidally arcane just a few years ago. It's Blerhythm 2 is a collection of fairly typical material. The closest thing to a lyric is the brief speech fragment on Model 500's "Info World"; otherwise, this is music as pure sound, portraying nothing beyond a global computer network humming with activity.

DAVID TOOP

Miles Davis: *Miles in Paris* (Warner Music Vision 9331-7/550-3)
Frank Sinatra: *The Reprise Collection* (Reprise 9-26340-2)

IF ONE moment sums up the lackadaisical quality of Miles Davis's current work, it comes some 50 minutes into his new video. As he crouches over his horn in mid-phrase on "Tutu", his designer sunglasses fall off.

There is an awkward pause. Guitarist Foley McCreary performs a neat catch and hands the spectacles back to Davis, who then saunters off towards the drum kit. No matter that he has not finished his solo. The music comes second to the fashion accessories.

The trumpeter has not released a live album since 1982. For those who need it, *Miles in Paris* fills the gap. Recorded in November of last year, the video sprinkles nine tunes amidst brief and largely unrevealing extracts from an interview.

Watching a video is the best way to catch Davis's concerts. The fast-forward button is a valuable antidote to the axe-hero antics of McCreary and the bland keyboards of Kei Akagi. Davis looks fit and healthy, but his emaciated shape is in only moderate shape. Once again, he rarely risks playing without his mute; the few solos played on open horn are alarmingly limp.



Unique 3: The number changes, but never less than a quartet

"Human Nature" and "New Blue" are wheeled out once again. The rest of the material is the most accessible music that Davis has played in a decade, and easily the least interesting. Judging by the evidence on this video, however, the audiences seem larger and more enthusiastic than ever.

While one or two bruised paparazzi might disagree, Frank Sinatra has been rather more successful than Davis at growing old gracefully. Containing four compact discs, the Reprise set documents his progress from 1960 to 1984.

Taken as a whole, the Capitol recordings of the Fifties remain the pinnacle of Sinatra's career. Yet the 81 tracks in this new collection - eight of them previously unissued - are proof that Sinatra was capable of sublime displays even as late as the mid-Seventies.

Highlights are too numerous to list, though the 1964 meeting with Count Basie on "The Best is Yet to Come" deserves special mention. From roughly the same period, the syrupy bossa nova arrangements of Claus Ogerman also have their admirers. And there is no avoiding the torch song which began life as "Comme d'Habitude".

CLIVE DAVIS

CLASSICAL MUSIC

Christmas humbug, ancient and modern

THE anonymous programme note for the Christmas concert on Wednesday in the Wigmore Hall suggested that nowadays we find it "difficult to appreciate the inextricable blend of sacred and secular passions in the 16th and 17th centuries", and yet surely the whole idea of the Christmas concert shows we have no such difficulty at all. Twice in the past week large audiences have piled into the hall to hear sacred and secular passions inextricably blended, in retellings of the Nativity story through the music of Marc-Antoine Charpentier and through readings and verse anthems of the Elizabethan-Jacobean period. When we can have concerts of Christmas music in July, then will be the time to talk about "our own secular society".

The Charpentier evening was in the care of William Christie and Les Arts Florissants, and was therefore a delight, the voices fresh-textured, with minimal vibrato and the extra brightness of Latin vowels sung (apparently authentically) as if they were

French, the instruments light and clear. It is perhaps the performers' piety that enables them to recreate this music of ornament without letting all the graces impede melodic flow or sound fussy. This is a very particular, even a very constrained repertoire, but these musicians perform it with immediacy and naturalness, as if speaking their own language.

It is a language with a high quotient of charm, though not always. The set of Advent antiphons, wisely interspersed here with Charpentier's instrumental arrangements of Christmas carols, include darker moments, besides taking the opportunity to show how changes can be rung on the same pattern of slow invoking followed by fast, triple-time expectation. There was also a flame-pure interpretation by a solo soprano of the elevation motet, *Lauda Sion salvatorem* and a perky account of a miniature Epiphany drama in the oratorio *Cum natus esset Jesus in Bethlem*.

The biggest work was the Pas-

torale sur la Naisance de Notre Seigneur Jésus Christ, in which Charpentier's treatment of the Christmas story is not notably different from his handling of the myth of Actaeon: this is a frieze of beautifully executed moments in which, strange, but not terribly alarming, things happen between divine and human beings in an Arcadian landscape. Yet for all the sweetness and perfect etiquette, a kind of piety comes through, and this beautiful performance several times jolted one into remembering Messiaen.

Where Charpentier and Les Arts Florissants offered an aristocratic, classical Christmas, the seasonal feeling was altogether more homely and earthy with Red Byrd, who are not a Trotskyite rock band but a vocal ensemble willing to tackle new music as well as Monteverdi or, as here, English verse anthems. They make a point of striving for period pronunciation, which seems to mean a range of open vowels, split diphthongs and dense consonants,

sounding like a mosaic of West Country, Tyneside, Highlands, Irish and Canadian accents. Used as a spoken language, this can be persuasive: Richard Wistreich was particularly powerful in his pair of readings from a pre-King James text, the "Bishops' Bible".

But when it is sung, particularly by voices again avoiding vibrato (and by voices, in some cases, of no special finesse), one registers the effect as folk singing, and all kinds of consideration concerning class and tradition enter the debate along with historical accuracy and aesthetic rightness. It was good to hear Tomkins, Bull and Gibbons released from the usual cultivated tones, but not easy to know why it was good: the justification ought to be more than a variety of inverted snobbery. No worries, though, about the Rose Consort of Viols, with whose polyphonic clarity and superb grainy finish the raw voices of Red Byrd sounded surprisingly well.

PAUL GRIFFITHS

DANCE

Another bright star alights from the east

In 1961, when Rudolf Nureyev came West, he had to leap across a Paris airport barrier to seek political asylum. In 1970, in order to remain in the West, Natalia Makarova had to defect during the Kirov's London season. Four years later, Mikhail Baryshnikov had to outwit his KGB minders during a Soviet tour to Canada. Today all a Soviet dancer needs is a valid passport; the invitations to dance in the West are there to be had.

With glasnost having opened the floodgates, Soviet dancers are pouring across the border, seeking fresh artistic horizons with Western companies. Recent migrations include Irek Mukhamedov, the ex-Bolshoi star who has joined the Royal Ballet as a principal dancer; Nina Ananiashvili, Altyonai Asymurayeva and Alexei Ryzhikov are also appearing at Covent Garden, as guest artists. Scottish Ballet, too, has just announced that the Kirov's Galina Mestseva is joining the Glasgow company as a principal dancer, while another Kirov dancer, Irina Chistiakova, is with London City Ballet, guesting in the title role of *Cinderella* at Sadler's Wells (London City Ballet already has two ex-Bolshoi principal dancers, Viktor Barykin and Stanislav Tchassov).

"The world is flooded with Russian dancers," says Ivan Nagy, artistic director of English National Ballet, who has recently signed the Estonian couple of Agnes Oaks and Thomas Edur as full-time members of his company. "It's not anymore a unique thing, getting hold of a Russian dancer. I have lots of Russians auditioning for me. You have no idea—more Russians than English dancers, practically."

With so much Soviet talent to choose from, a Western ballet director can be especially selective, but certainly most would leap at the chance—as Nagy has done—

Soviet dancers find new artistic horizons in the West, says Yelena Pankova of the Kirov Ballet. Interview by Debra Craine

to have Yelena Pankova in their midst. Tomorrow night at the Festival Hall, the Kirov dancer adds her name to the list of Soviets abroad when she makes her debut with ENB, dancing the Sugar Plum Fairy in *The Nutcracker*.

At 27, Pankova is one of the brightest stars in the Kirov's galaxy, her extraordinary lightness and delicacy embodying the essential characteristics of the Kirov style: lyricism, musicality and a beautifully expressive upper body. Ever since her first performances in the West with the Kirov in 1987, she has been delighting critics and audiences alike.

One could wish for a more auspicious debut for her than Peter Schaufuss's muddled version of *The Nutcracker*, but if Nagy has his way, Pankova will be back. Despite the fact that he had never seen her on stage, Nagy was prepared to invite the Kirov dancer to be a resident guest artist on the basis of an audition. When he finally did see her on stage, he "loved her. I thought her performance was wonderful. She's very striking on stage. I love her proportion. I'm very happy she's in the company and I'm hoping we can come up with a repertoire that will interest her."

For the time being, Pankova will have to be satisfied with *The Nutcracker*, but since the Kirov does not have Tchaikovsky's Christmas classic in its repertoire, this will be her first appearance in the ballet. "I always dreamt about dancing *The Nutcracker* because of the music which is played as an orchestral suite in the Soviet Union," says Pankova, speaking through an interpreter.

"But for me, to dance one pas de deux in a whole

evening is not enough dancing. As a spectator I love the performance as a whole, but as a performer I wish I could have more steps."

Nonetheless, dancing abroad for the first time as a guest artist allows Pankova to "learn new steps, new repertoire. I can see other dancers, learn from them". Exchange between theatres in the Soviet Union is almost unknown so dancers who remain in the country have little chance to experience other companies. "I think it's impossible to have a closed mind in dance," Pankova says. "The Vaganova [Kirov] school is wonderful, but you still need feedback from other dancers in other places."

As the Soviet government eases up on foreign travel restrictions, more dancers are free to tour abroad. "Before glasnost, there was a commission of party members who asked political questions of the dancers before they

were allowed to go on tour," she says. "Now there is no commission."

Pankova, now in her tenth season with the Leningrad-based company, would like to work more as a guest artist outside the Soviet Union, but "my basic work is with the Kirov. I'd like to remain as a guest artist only on a temporary basis when I'm invited. Three months would be fine; longer and they would fire me."

Part of the reason some dancers leave the Soviet Union on a permanent basis is simply to escape the rigours of daily life there. As a privileged member of the Kirov company, Pankova's lifestyle is better than most. But still the economic problems are felt.

"It's worse than it was," she says. "In Leningrad, it's very bad, the food situation. Dancers are better paid in the Soviet Union so we have more money, but food is rationed for everyone." If she brings food home, she adds, it will be to show her family what edible riches are available here.

Yelena Pankova stars in *The Nutcracker* tomorrow night at the Festival Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (071-928 8800).



Yelena Pankova: "The Vaganova school is wonderful, but you still need feedback from other dancers in other places."

ARTS FUNDING

Speedy enhancing or quick tarnish?

Simon Tait asks the Arts Council's secretary general to explain the funding decisions announced earlier this week

Philip Hedley, director of the Theatre Royal Stratford East, was one of many to express bemusement this week. "I'd love to know where they plucked that figure from," he said, on hearing that his theatre will be receiving £75,000 for each of the next three years from the Arts Council's new £22.5 million enhancement fund.

The plucking process, both of beneficiaries and of amounts, was "hasty", said other observers. Some also found it arbitrary, or downright inexplicable. But "speedy" is the word preferred by Anthony Everitt, the council's secretary general.

The enhancement fund was introduced on November 9 by David Mellor, then the arts minister. It would operate in addition to the Arts Council's main fund, help arts organisations tackle financial difficulties and "maintain the excellence of their work". Everitt and Peter Palumbo, the chairman, were told to draw up objectives and criteria for enhancement. The formula Mellor approved was that grants should go to the best organisations in terms of artistic excellence, and should be available, over three years, to enhance business and financial planning. There should also be a challenge "where appropriate" for matching funds from other sectors: private, endowment or local authority.

The Arts Council departments and the 12 regional arts associations were given just two weeks to come up with recommendations. They offered 142. On December 10 a think tank of five, including Everitt and two Arts Council members, halved the list and divided it into three sections: 43 clients whose quality and needs were such that they must benefit those that were "excellent and deserving but not in the first order of need" (both the National Theatre and South Bank Centre were in this category, says Everitt); and rejects.

"It's not true to say that we've focused on flagships," says Everitt. "The list is a mix of community work and teaching. But inevitably, because the bigger clients cost more, they need more if the enhancement is going to work. There are dance companies such as Kokoma and the Green Candle community company, touring theatre companies such as Talawa, and the biggest poetry group,

Bloodaxe, from the north-east on it." The South Bank gave the biggest howl of indignation. According to Everitt, it was not on the list because its plan showed that it was already going to get itself out of financial difficulties without compromising its artistic programme.

Everitt admits that the Arts Council has not been doing its job properly in the past. "Maybe the Arts Council was wrong in the Seventies and Eighties in not making choices, spreading the butter too thinly. What the Arts Council has to do is make judgements."

As to the need to match this extra money with other funding, only ten of the 45 are being issued with a "hard" challenge: they must get the same amount from elsewhere or they get nothing from the fund. However, the scheme might again fuel fears among leading business sponsors that their sponsorship was being used to replace, rather than supplement, state subsidy. There is also confusion about what will happen at the end of the three years. Although the intention is that the enhancements become consolidated into the revenue funding, that leaves the question of whether matching funds also get consolidated.

Welsh National Opera has said it will cease operating after next July, if it receives no increase in its funding from the Arts Council. The company was expecting to receive a total grant of around £500,000 from the council's enhancement fund, but was not even among the 45 companies chosen for the fund. Opera North received £685,000 from the enhancement fund; English National Opera received £600,000.

Although it is receiving £175,000 from the enhancement fund's allocation to the Welsh Arts Council, WNO maintains that since it does 70 per cent of its touring in England, it should have been given an additional allocation, in its own right.

A company spokesman said that there would now be a gap of £325,000 in WNO's 1991-92 budget. If further negotiations with the Arts Council did not produce an increase in funding, a meeting on January 21 of the finance committee of WNO's board would recommend that the company closes in July.

Some people spend all their lives believing in Father Christmas.

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CHANNEL 6

- 6.00 Sing and Swing with the jazz stars of the Thirties and Forties (r)
- 6.20 *Business Daily*
- 6.30 *Channel Four Daily*
- 9.25 *The Art of Landscape*. A soothing mixture of music and landscape
- 11.00 *It Happened One Night*. With Richard Johnson in Israel
- 12.00 *Tea To Talk*. Leslee Judd talks to former *Blue Peter* colleague Valerie Singleton (r)
- 12.30 *Business Daily*. Financial and business news service presented by Greg Wood
- 1.00 *Sesame Street*. Children's educational programme with guests Betsy Joel and Mervin Matlin
- 2.00 *Pet World*. A series for animal lovers, with vet John Wilson (r)
- 2.30 *Star Trek: The Next Generation*. Lesley, but amiss comedy with Stewart Barker as a love-struck cyclist who must impress the object of his desire (Juke Christie) and, more importantly, her bombastic father (James Robertson Justice) "The Fast Lady" (a vintage Bentley) should fit the bill, but driving it proves more difficult than he anticipated. Directed by Ken Annakin
- 4.15 *Lessee Go*. Canoesists negotiate the rapids of Belgium's River Meuse
- 4.30 *Fifteen-to-One*. The final the quiz show, with questionmaster William G. Stewart
- 5.00 *Not on Sunday*. Neil MacGregor, director of the National Gallery talks about his favourite Christmas paintings. Sarah Ruttly explores the faith of the Messianic Jews, and Theo Sowa investigates religious provision for the deaf
- 5.30 *American Football*. Red and Mick Longhurst and Gary Imhoff includes interviews with football stars plus the previous week's highlights.
- 6.00 *Happy Days*. American series about Fifties high-school life. Forzize and the gang have to take an army physical
- 6.30 *Tonight with Jonathan Ross*. The guests are *Dance Energy's* promoter Normie, actor Warren Mitchell and, providing the music, Jimmy Somerville
- 7.00 *Channel 4 News* with John Snow and Zenab Badawi (Teletext)
- 7.50 *First Reunion*. Eamonn McCabe, picture editor of the *Guardian*, talks about the work of photographer André Kertész which is on show at London's Barbican. Followed by Weather
- 8.00 *Brookside*. Soap set in a Liverpool suburban close (Teletext)
- 8.30 *Hard News*. Peter Bortomley, MP, talks about why he still feels tainted by the sex stories about him for which he successfully sued the *CME* on *Sunday Plus*, the close relationship between police and crime reporters; and a specially commissioned version of "The Twelve Days of Christmas" sung by the choir of St Bride's, Fleet Street
- 8.50 *Drop the Dead Donkey*. Television newswoman comedian Damien reports from backward and impoverished places - Peru and the NHS (r)
- 9.30 *The Great Paint Collections*. First of a re-run of the series searching out Britain's great paint collections, starting at Caernarfon Castle in Cornwall (Teletext)
- 10.00 *The Golden Girls*. American comedy with the mature Miami matrons (Teletext)
- 10.30 Rita Rudner. A stand-up routine from the outrageous, sharp-witted comedienne (r)
- 11.00 *The Word*. With Strangers, Bananarama, Paul Hogan and Sylvester Stallone's mother Jacqueline
- 12.00 *Dancecase* from London's Brixton Academy

8.30 Magic Moments.
CHOICE: The hero of this romantic drama, adapted from a novel by Robertson, won't the experienced Terence Brady and Charles Bingham, is a magician. Played by the American actor, John Shea, he is persuaded by an upcoming British television executive (Jenny Seagrove) to do a small screen magical and timid talk of the past and the future and the destiny more they fall love. The meaning of business and pleasure is too much for Seagrove's boss (Paul Freeman) who flies out to Madrid, where the couple are sharing a hotel suite, to praise her away from the smarmy company.

Magic Moments is an agreeably lightweight piece with just enough surprises up its sleeve to enable a slight story to be stretched over more than two hours and it builds to a strong, if predictable, climax. (C)40.

Jealousy rears its head: Rex Harrison and Linda Darnell (1.00mm)

1,00m Film: *Unfaithfully Yours* (1948, b/w).

aka: *CDCE*: This stylish and imaginative comedy from Preston Sturges' studio is a perfect example of the kind of undervalued work by critics who saw it as a sad decline for the maker of *Sullivan's Travels*. But time has treated the film kindly. If it is not quite on a level with Sturges' best work, its subversive wit can still sting, in one of his most effective film parts Rex Harrison plays an insouciant conductor who becomes convinced that his wife (Linda Darnell) has been unfaithful. His jealousy comes to a head during a concert and as he conducts Rossini, Wagner and Tchaikovsky he imagines various ways of getting his own back. As usual Sturges the director is marvelously served by Sturges the writer, with a sampling of dazzling verbal and visual edge. Rudy Vallee and the gravelly voiced Louis Stroller offer stalwart support. The film was destructively remade in the Eighties with Dudley Moore and Nastassja Kinski. *Ennis* at 2.55.

7.30 Ladies and Gentlemen, it is My Pleasure.

in CHOICE: During his later years Malcolm Muggeridge, who died last month, had his television act reduced from its former size and occasionally turned his back on the medium. Yet he was one of the small screen's outstanding performers and it is surprising that television has not been quicker to honour his memory. But *gratitude is now due to the BBC for unearthing a piece of classic Muggeridge which has not been seen since its original showing 25 years ago, a film by John Gode, better known as a director of comedies and television drama, following Muggeridge on a tour of self-mocking lecture tours of the United States. In between charming audiences from Nashville to Chicago, and amid a grueling round of radio and television interviews, Muggeridge stands back to reflect on the American way of life. Almost every phrase is a gem and rarely can his genial cynicism have been*

39.30 **The Travel Show Guides.** A comprehensive guide to skiing in the Austrian Tyrol. (Ceebox)

39.30 **Monty Python's Flying Circus (1).** (Ceebox)

39.30 **Horizon** Special: Red Star in Orbit – The Mission.

© CHICCE: David Ruger concludes his fine series on the Soviet space programme by following the story of the two cosmonauts, Alexander Balandin and Anstoli Solovoy, who this year took a record seven-hour walk in space to repair their damaged craft. The previous films have been about the Soviet Union's attempt to use space spectaculars to put one over the United States. But with the Cold War over and the Soviet economy falling apart there is a

Falling under a spell: John Shea and Jenny Seagrove (8.30pm)

00.25 News (Oracle) and theatre 10.35 LWT News
 01.40 Crime Monthly introduced by Paul Ross
 01.40 Golf: PGA Tour 90. Action from the Mazda championships tournament
 02.40 Film: Nightwings (1981) starring Sylvester Stallone, Billy Dee Williams, Lindsey Wagner and Rutger Hauer. The story of two tough New York police sergeants who are reassigned to a special unit that is tracking an international terrorist. Efficiently made and highly entertaining. Dutch actor Hauer to international fame. Directed by Bruce Malmuth. Followed by News headlines.
 2.25 Crisis at Christmas. Anna Massey narrates a moving documentary about the plight of London's homeless. Includes interviews with some of the young inhabitants of "Cardboard City" under Waterloo Bridge

[illegible]

1.36 Film: Duel (1971). Dennis Weaver is a travelling salesman used to driving long distances on deserted roads in the Californian outback. One such journey turns into a nightmare when he finds himself pursued, for no apparent reason, by a sinister driver in a vast truck whose evil aim seems to be that of crushing him. A deadly game of cat-and-mouse ensues. Steven Spielberg's early film, originally made for television but released in the cinema, relies on the suspense. **Northern Ireland: 11.45 Film 80 Special 12.25am-1.50 Film: Duel**

different attitude in Star City, where the space programmes are developed. Unlike Yuri Gagarin, who was paraded as a public hero, today's cosmonauts are seen as professionals doing a job. Their concern, in their country's straightened times, is to justify the huge investment in their activity. Allowed the sort of excess he might enjoy in the west, Dugin presents a rounded view of the mission, drawing on the cosmonauts' families to give the personal angle.

2.30 Cinema Attractions. The latest news and behind-the-scenes reports from the American box office.

3.00 Film: The Darker Side of Terror (1979) starring Robert Forster, Adrienne Barbeau and Ray Milland. A made-for-television drama about a researcher who agrees to have himself cloned and finds he is fighting an uncontrollable monster for the affections of his wife. A poor attempt at a psychological thriller, which fails to deliver. Directed by Gus Trikonis.

4.50 Cartoon Time

5.05 A Disney Christmas Gift.

5.55 ITN Morning News with Anne Leachner. Ends at 6.00

THE MOVIE CHANNEL

● **11:00pm** *The Movie Channel*
 ● **12:00am** *The Movie Channel*
 ● **1:00am** *1941* (R) — Garry plays a security chief called to restore control after a terrorist hijack. **A** plane
 ● **2:00am** *The Thin Red Line* (PG) — Shirley Easter stars in the classic *Alfred Hitchcock* introduction in which he predicts a threat to a house in Hawaii and then murders it. **B+**
 ● **3:00am** *The Alamo* (PG) — John Wayne and Richard Widmark star in this classic Western
 ● **4:00am** *The Untouchables* (PG) — Tontak was brought to New York from Mexico

THE SPORTS CHANNEL

● **12:00pm** *Sports Channel*
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Watched 5.46 Wile of the Week 5.16 Switched 3.46 The DJ Got Shot, not to mention the fact that he was shot. (Joe Mantegna) **Movie** 7.00 Family Ties 6.00 The Century 7.00 Live at First Sight 6.00 Growing Pains 6.00 Repose / Home for Christmas 6.00 **TV** 6.00 **W**restling Channel 7.00 The Deadly Sin 6.00 Horror Show 7.00 The Rapists 6.00 Pages from *Playboy*

SPORTS

Wile the Aunts and Mantis Polo 6.00 Sports on the hour.

Watching the Guinness Report 5.30 **W**restling 6.00 International Business Report 6.00

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8.00 Kalle and David 8.00 Home from the Sea
8.30-7.20 Giuseppe Tognoli 10.04s Film, The
Customers Kill 12.10pm Film: Coal Miner's
daughters 2.30 Cinema Extractions 3.00-5.00

Were Here... 7.35-5.35 Sore and Daughters
8.00-7.00 Coast to Coast Weekend
Special 10.50 The Best of Tonight

RADIO 3

5.55am Weather and News
Headlines
07.00 Morning Concert: Paddy (Lady
Radnor's Suite: City of London
Strifness under Hecks)
Schubert (Twelve German

2.00 Listening to . . . Maxwell
Davies (n)
3.00 Youth Orchestras of the
World: Gli Arca Diella Musica.
Members of the Bournemouth-
based youth orchestra talk
about their work. With

RADIO 4

Stereo on FM

5.55am Shopping Forecast 6.00
News Briefing: Weather 6.10
Farming Today 6.25 Prayer for
the Day with the Rev Peter
Read 6.30 Today, with Peter
Hutchinson and Sue MacGregor

4.05 Tea Junction: Patrick Hannan
and guests reflect on the
week's events. Last
programme in the series
4.30 Kaleidoscope: includes an
interview with guitarist Chris
Allread; a review; and an

[illegible]

*A pre - lunch guest
to really stimulate your appetite....*

Dances, D 730: imogen	concert highlights from a recent
(Jooper, piano)	concert, including Bech
7.30	(Magnificat) in D
7.35 Morning Concert (cont):	Requiem (Symphony No 2
Mozart (Horn Quintet et al. E flat,	in E minor)
K 407: Oboe Quartet, with	4.45 A Little Chamber Music: Dena
Dennis Brain; Barlow (Dances	Quintet performs Hindemith
from Les Troyens, Act IV. RCHS	Kammermusik, Op 24
Orchestra under Davis;	(No 2)
with Symphony No 1 in F	5.30 Many for Pleasure
sharp minor, Farswell: English	6.30 Music Makers: Cap
concert under Pinnock	presents the fifth programme
(harpichord)	about the trumpet Miles
7.40	Davis
7.45 News	7.00
7.50 Composers of the Week:	7.05 Third Ear
Handel (Anthem for the	
7.55	

ind 8.30, News 7.00, 7.30, 8.00
ind 8.30 News 6.55, 7.55, 8.57
0.00 Weather
0.05 Coast Island (Clips): Sue
Lawley with the Duchess of
Knox
4.45 Let Me Be a Criminal Bandit?
What Bandits? The third of
four talks by David Bevis, who
travels the island and the
footsteps of D.H. Lawrence
News, Special Assignment
Reports from BBC
correspondents at home and
abroad
Interview, with Adrian
Wiczarewski, whose
retrospective exhibition is at
the Fruitmarket Gallery in
Edinburgh, a review of Michael
Levin's book *The Soul of the
Five* and poets W.S. Merwin,
Simon Armitage, Jackie Kay
and Gavin Ewart read
their poems
5.55 PM, with Valenti Smead
5.55 Shipping Forecast 5.55
Weather
6.00 6.30 Click News: Financial
Report
6.30 Going Places: In this week's

[illegible]


9.35 **Chopin's No 3: Music for the Royal Fireworks**
 Centaurians: Works
 by Frédéric Chopin
 (Cantatae Russicae, Prelude,
 Act 1; *Philharmonie* under
 Sinopoli); *Strains* (English
 Concerto in G on Op 11;
 Allegretto; *Amadeus* Quartet);
 Tolstoyevsky (The Queen of
 Spades, Act 1 Scene 2);
 Bachof (The Chorus and
 Orchestra) and *Sette* (The
 Gossamer No 1; *Pascal*
 Rogé, piano); d'Iny (Pavane,
 Act 1 Scene 1)

7.30 **College Concert: Live from the Royal Northern College of Music, Manchester** BBC PO
 under Gerard Schwarz
 performs Strauss (four
 movements from *Intermezzo*,
Intermezzo, Violin Concerto),
 8.25 *Nicholas Kemynon*, with
 Peter Dickinson and Tim Page
 performs David Delanoy's
 music: 8.45 *Diamond*
 (Symphony No 2, UK
 premiere)
 9.30 **World of the Land: Sacred Theatre**
 • **CHOICE:** Tom Lowenstein,
 who shares the reading of his
 poems with the Assam

1.00	Morning Star: The Number	1.00	Magazine, Jonathan
2.00	Kernan, Dan	2.00	discovers what to look for
3.00	written by Kevin Crossley-	3.00	when buying an airplane
4.00	Hollend, Read by Andy	4.00	News 7.05 The Airplane
5.00	Derek, Service, with the choir of	5.00	7.20 Pick of the Week (S)
6.00	St Andrew's School,	6.05	Any Questions? From Burton,
7.00	San Francisco, South Africa (S)	7.05	Derbyshire, Brian Redhead is
8.00	0.00	8.00	interviewed by Diane Adams
9.00	0.00	9.00	Lynnda Chalker, MP, Minister
10.00	0.00	10.00	for Overseas Development;
11.00	0.00	11.00	Shirley Williams, Professor of
12.00	0.00	12.00	Electoral Politics at Harvard
13.00	0.00	13.00	University; and Germaine
14.00	0.00	14.00	Glasp
15.00	0.00	15.00	Read Press: Sheena
16.00	0.00	16.00	Woods, with a personal

RADIO 1
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RADIO 2
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Peillard), Faure (Garc
melodies du Ventr
St. Louis, piano)
Danton Baldwin, m
Massenet (Vascon
State Plateau PO un
Weg (Weg) (Weg) (W
lence, l'air, Nun wand
Marie Dietrich Fisch
Deakau, batonne, Ger
Moore, piano), Gersw
Zane, Op. 155 (RSO un
Zane), Debussy (Dars
bohemienne; Taranite

discovers the changes taking place in the way food and drink are produced 12.55	review of the week's press Kaleidoscope : in the Faroes, Paul Allen visits the islands, where the islanders have revered their Nordic heritage of painting, music and writing (a)
.00 The World at One with Nick Clarke	9.45 Letter from America by Alistair Cooke 9.55 Weather
.00 The Archers (v) 1.55 Shipping	10.00 The World Tonight
.00 News: Women's Hour : Jenni Mills presents the programme from Bristol. Includes a discussion on the possibility of package holidays in Spain at the end of the next 20 years; Caroline Wedgwood of the	10.45 A Book at Bedtime : in <i>My Wild Dreams</i> , by Leslie Thomas (7 of 12)
	11.00 Week Ending : Bill Watts, David Tate and Sally Grace

[illegible]

And remember when you order, the name *dews* rhymes with cat.

FRENCH, DRY AND MISUNDERSTOOD.

stynne: Livia Rev, piano.
Elger (Overture, Strauss)
15: LPO up on BBC1: Satie
(Symphonie No 3: Pascal
Rogé)

40 Nottingham Festival: East
Anglican Orchestra and
Malcolm Moberg perform
Mozart's Symphony No 31 in D,
K 297, Paris; Bloch
(Promenade); Eric Coates
(London Suite); Alan Bush
(Symphony No 2, Op 33,
Nottingham)

00pm News

fine balance between the
elaborate rituals and the
poetic imagery he employs to
conceive them

10.15 Mozart (Quartets in F, K 580
and in D minor, K 421:
Endellion Quartet)

11.20 Mahaffiz, Lassus
(Magnificat, Erano capo d'oro:
Tallis Scholars under Philips).

In the first of three
programmes, Gormie Rigby
reads from a commentary on
the Canticle of the Virgin,
taken from the pre-

PH/Latin countries/Scrub
gives advice on how to
present a scrub interview of
the host's news (p)
11:25 The Financial Week
11:45 Under the Weather/With
the help of the BBC sound
archives, climatologist Mick
Kearns examines the British and
their weather. In the first of
three programmes, he recalls
the surge of 1953 in East
Anglia (p)
12:00 The 12.00 News, incl 12.20
Weather 12.30 Shipping
Forecast

[illegible]

And remember when you order, the name *dews* rhymes with cat.

FRENCH, DRY AND MISUNDERSTOOD.

05	Christian Zacharias: The penist plays Beethoven (Sonata in F minor, Op 2 No 1); Schumann (Fantasiestücke, Op 12); Beethoven (Sonata in G, Op 79) (7)	11.30	Reformation Festival: The Myraura of Our Lady (7) Composes of the Week: Martin (7) 12.30am News 12.35 Close
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A-BB-40.2, Radio 3: 125kHz/247m; FM90.0-2.4, Radio 4: 190kHz/1515m; FM
 4-94.8, Radio 5: 693kHz/433m; 90.9kHz/330m, World Service: MW
 84kHz/463m, Jazz FM 102.2 LBC: 125kHz/261m; FM 97.3, Capital:
 484kHz/1194m; FM 95.9, GLP: 1458kHz/220m; FM 94.9, Melody FM 104.9.

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V CHOICE PETER WAYMARK/RADIO CHOICE PETER DAYALLE

And remember when you order, the name *dews* rhymes with cat.

FRENCH, DRY AND MISUNDERSTOOD.

Silence falls on valley's heart of coal

By TOM DAVIES

THE last lump of coal from the last pit in the Rhondda was mined yesterday and, as the last shift gathered in the pithead baths at Maerdy, it brought to an end more than 100 years of passionate and turbulent history.

This morning about 300 of the men will be gathered back at the pit in their best suits to make a symbolic final march from the pit to the village. The huge embroidered banner of the lodge will head the procession and there will be a band, a few speeches and the unveiling of a memorial plaque.

Each of the men will receive a certificate saying that they worked at the last pit in the Rhondda on its last day of production. Many of the families have already taken home their own lump of coal in a plastic bag, after a family visit to the mine last Sunday.

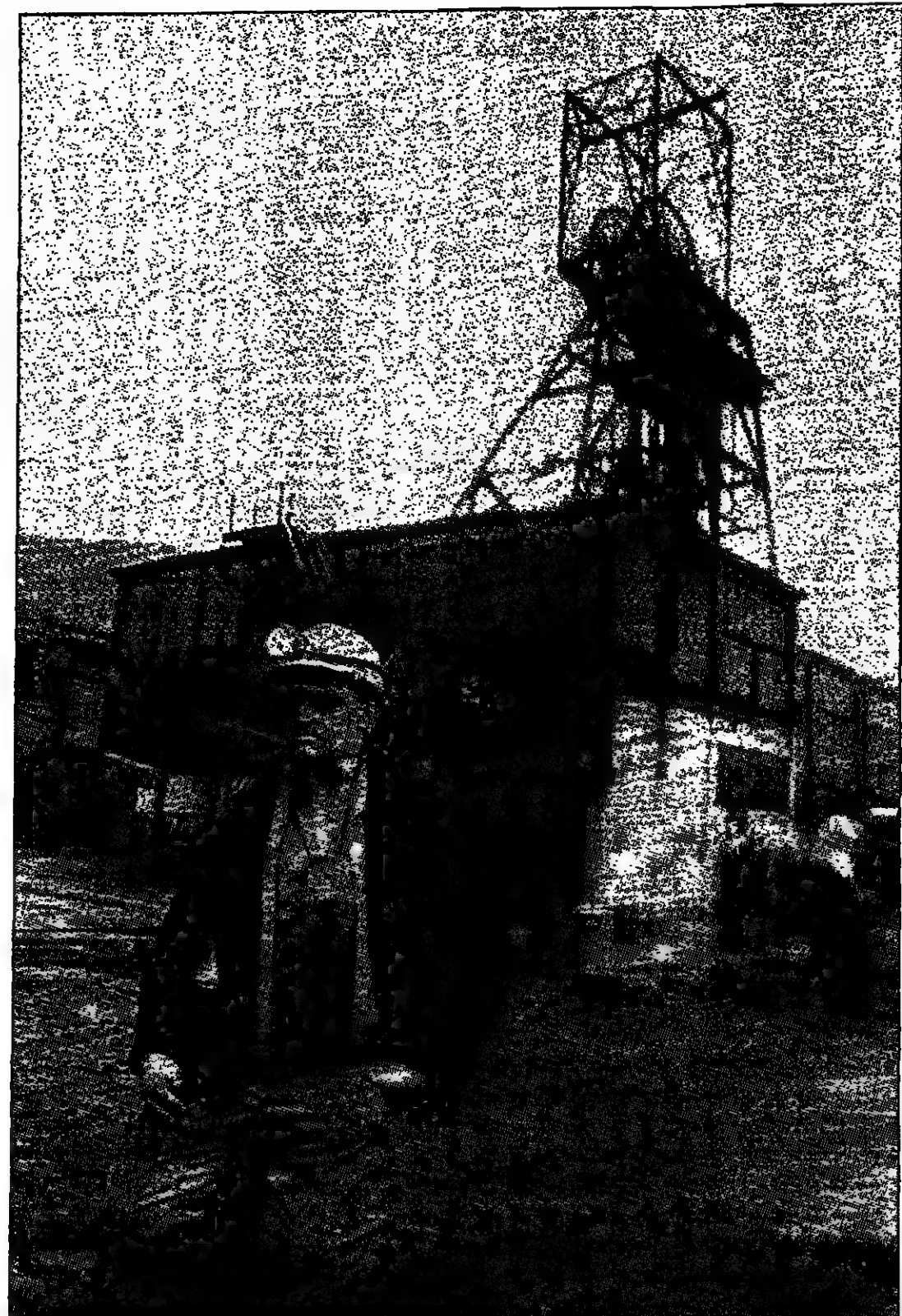
This morning's march will reprise so many other marches along this lonely mountain road, watched over by high tips, since the pit was first sunk in 1875. The most notable was the Maerdy miners' dramatic return to work after the 1984-5 strike when they went in with clenched fists raised, singing: "Here we go, here we go, here we go." Any visitor would have sworn that this, the most militant pit in the most militant union in the land, had won everything.

But the old miners here will remember other savage marches too: as when the hooter would sound after a fatal accident and the whole pit would stop working to march back to the village with a body. The most terrifying sound in the world for any Maerdy woman was the unexpected sound of the cleats of hobnail boots along that road as the men brought back the dead man to his widow.

There are still miners in the welfare hall who talk of rats swarming around the ponies' stables underground and the taste of black pats (pit cockroaches) in their sandwiches; of zinc bars hanging on nails in the marigold gardens, and having money stopped for candles, oil for the lamps and chalk for marking the drums. Tell them a story of hardship and they always know a worse one. They know everything about this, the hardest work under heaven.

They know horrifying stories of boils the size of rugby balls and lying on their sides to hew coal in six inches of water. They remember shaking Robin's starch on baby bottoms because there was no talcum powder, and using baked bean tins for sand buckets on the miners' annual outing to Barry Island. They have seen the men of their families dying by inches, their lungs choked with dust.

Many of the older ones also



Down and finally out: David Jones sinks to his knees after his last shift at the Maerdy coal mine

understood the secret language of the pit props: of how their creaking would tell that there was water about; how hard the rock was coming down or whether to make a quick run for it. Life was always hard and dangerous down the hole.

In spite of this, the Maerdy miner always loved his pit, keeping one another laughing through the long shifts. Most of them are comical, lyrical and exceptionally tender men who, as they say around here, have a bell on every tooth.

Short "Yes" along the main terrace of Maerdy, they say, and a dozen heads will pop out of the doorways all shouting back "No". Making love is described as "having a bit of a rub"; a man might be so boring "he would put a glass eye to sleep", and when a man is dying "his tools are on the bar". Their idea of a joke is to grab a newly married man in the pithead baths, give him a big love-bite on his neck and send him home to explain it to his wife.

The village was also politically militant beyond Karl Marx's wildest dreams, earning the name of Little Moscow, due to its communist activity. Hammers and sickles were hung in windows on the days of funerals and one of the lodge members sent a telegram of congratulation to Mao Tse-tung when he took power in China.

Only 17 of the Maerdy miners have chosen to stay members of National Coal. The others have taken redundancy and will probably spend the rest of their lives on what they call the CID (compensation, invalidity and dole). Indeed, the future of the whole Rhondda Valley, which once kept the world warm, is bleak.

Maerdy pit itself, already looking like a modernist cathedral fallen on hard times with every window broken and its rooms covered with coal dust, will be demolished and grassed over, returning the valley to the state it was first found in, filled with nightingales and squirrels, by those first sinkers in 1875.

Thatcher rewards her loyal aides

Continued from page 1
telephonist. There are few surprises. Speculation in some newspapers that Jeffrey Archer, the novelist and former Tory deputy chairman, would be on the list proved unfounded. It is understood that Mr Archer's name had been floated by Mrs Thatcher's associates some time ago for possible inclusion in an honours list; however, *The Times* has learnt that he was not formally rejected by the honours scrutiny committee. The forthcoming new year honours list was prepared before Mrs Thatcher's resignation and its awards will also have been made on her recommendation.

The other new life peers are Sir Hector Laing, life president of United Biscuits, Peter Patumbo, the property developer and chairman of the Arts Council, Sir David Wolfson, a long-time friend and former chief-of-staff at Downing Street, and Dame Joan Seacombe. Andrew Turnbull, principal private secretary to Mrs Thatcher and now to John Major, becomes a Commander of the Order of the Bath (CB). Mr Ingham is one of eight new knights. The others are Mr Bell, Geoffrey Leigh, chairman of Allied London Properties and an important benefactor of causes promoted by her, Nicholas Lloyd, editor of the *Daily Express*, four of her most loyal MPs, George Gardiner, chairman of the Thatcherite 92 group, Peter Morrison, her last PPS, and Gerry Neale and Michael Neuber.

Among those awarded the CBE are Robin Catford, Mrs Thatcher's appointments secretary, John Henderson, her personal GP, Brian Hitchen, editor of the *Daily Star*, and Harvey Thomas, the Tory party's director of presentation and designer of platform sets at party conferences. John Whittingdale, her former political secretary, is awarded the OBE.

Turkey asks Nato to send jet fighters

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

TURKEY has asked its Nato partners to send fighter aircraft from the alliance's Ace mobile force as a precaution against an attack from Iraq. If Nato agrees, it will be the first time that the unit has become operational.

Earlier this week, Nato foreign ministers pledged that the alliance would defend Turkey if attacked. But no request for military assistance has been made until now.

Nato's founding charter commits all members to come to the aid of any member under attack. Sources said there would be no question of using the aircraft in any attack on Iraq, which is outside Nato's traditional theatre of operations.

With the UN security council

January 15 deadline for Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait only 25 days away, Turkey clearly decided it needed a show of support from its allies. The air element of the Ace (allied command Europe) mobile force committed to the southern flank consists of aircraft from Belgium, Germany and Italy. There is also a small American component. British aircraft are committed to the northern flank, which is Norway.

The Ace mobile force, a rapid reaction unit set up in 1960, has soldiers and aircraft. But it was made clear yesterday that allied troops had not been requested. Turkey's appeal for aircraft is likely to be approved by Nato, according to sources.

Political sketch

Final fling with the festive requests

PARLIAMENT'S last day in the old year is a special one for MPs: a chance to give Santa Claus lists of the Christmas presents they want.

As ever with our strange constitution, you cannot tell this from the official explanation. The order paper for Thursday 20 December reads: "ADJOURNMENT: The Prime Minister: That this House do now adjourn. Subjects proposed..." Then follows a list of subjects. So you will not be surprised to learn, firstly, that the occasion had nothing at all to do with the prime minister. He was not even there. No prime minister ever is.

Secondly, that the debate was in no way connected with the adjournment of the House. That had already been decided. The subject was never mentioned. What we are all supposed to understand, and what the baffled faces of the poor souls peering down from the public gallery proved was understood not at all, is that the debates are (theoretically) arguments against the House adjourning, on the grounds that the MP moving the debate has some request to make first. This is never explained. All we hear is the requests.

Not all were selfish ones. Some of the boys and girls at Westminster wanted gifts for other boys and girls; some wanted gifts for themselves.

Gareth Wardell (Lab, Gower) wanted better treatment for leukaemia patients in Cardiff. Mr Wardell's list is an Englishman's dream of a Welsh accent, a sort of *Under Milk Wood* meets Parliament. He wanted more beds, more anaesthetists, more nurses and more drugs. His crusade teetered, as Celtic crusades so often do, between the lily and the gilding.

Another kind of Celt followed, skidding just as giddily from the irresistible to the risible. Ian Paisley, addressing two men and a whip with a passion Demosthenes would have envied, reminded us of the security forces in Northern Ireland, "on the fine this Christ-

mas, when the curly-headed lassie puts her arms around her daddy, not knowing whether he will come home." It was for the curly-headed lassie that Mr Paisley's Christmas request was made.

Next came Tom Pendry (Lab, Stalybridge & Hyde) with a more personal request. He called his debate "problems facing football" but his 20-minute plea can be summarised thus:

Dear Santa, All I want for Christmas is for Labour's next spokesman on sport, now that Denis Howell is retiring, I realise that Kate Hoey - the new girl from Vaushall - was a sports coach, and would be a popular choice, but honestly it's my turn next. I know an awful lot about it.

After an interlude - in which Colonel Michael Mates MP (C, Hampshire E) told junior minister Robert Key (it was more of an order than a request) that the boys in Ulster, Germany and the Gulf wanted in their Christmas stockings a note cancelling the poll tax - we moved on to hear Bill Walker (C, Tayside N) address Treasury minister Gillian Shephard, across a sea of empty benches, on the subject of Scotch whisky, and excise duty.

Mr Walker reminded Mrs Shephard and Mrs Shephard reminded Mr Walker (or, rather, they both reminded their constituents) that he didn't, and she didn't, drink whisky. Couldn't they both go home, then?

They did, eventually. We all did. Mr Deputy Speaker brought down the curtain at 2.59pm.

Somewhere up the scaffolding on the Victoria Tower, Father Christmas shook his head in bemusement at the list - "nurses, anaesthetists, housing in Wakefield, proposed development of the A77, cuts in whisky duty, and a job for Mr Pendry" - and pointed the reindeer for Moscow. He had received notice of a request of a more urgent kind.

MATTHEW PARRIS

EC fishing agreement

Continued from page 1
boats dependent on cod and haddock for more than 40 per cent of their catch to stay in port for 10 days each month. A new condition has now been added, exempting boats under 100 tonnes. That will reduce the number of Scottish and English vessels affected from 700 to fewer than 400.

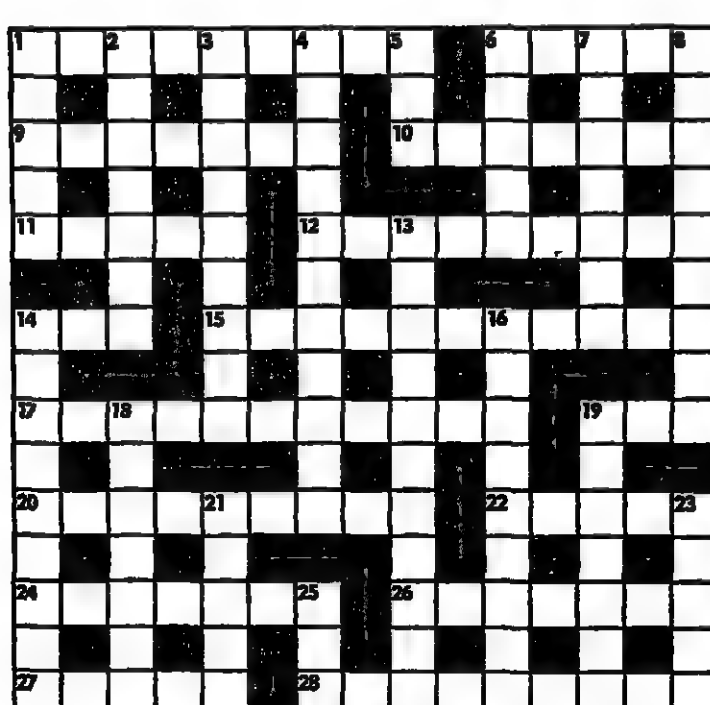
John Gummer, the agriculture minister, said that under existing arrangements, British North Sea fishermen were restricted to 92 days of fishing a year. The monthly eight-day limit would allow them more fishing, would

apply to all EC member states and be easier to enforce.

He said he had secured the agreement of the commission that, as an alternative to an eight-day lay-up, British fishermen could agree to use nets with a mesh of 100mm or 110mm. Research would be carried out to show that such nets could reduce the catch of small fish.

Mr Gummer won an increase in the British cod quota in the North Sea from the 40,210 tonnes proposed by Brussels to 43,970 tonnes, a decrease of less than five per cent on last year.

THE TIMES CROSSWORD NO 18,483



- ACROSS
- 1 It's likely 6 ac is up, having been disturbed (9).
 - 2 Miss Wulfer, the beautiful Italian (5).
 - 3 Morning sounds (3,4).
 - 4 Mother became old and spoilt (7).
 - 5 The chap superintending is out of his mind (5).
 - 6 Pound note enclosed to replace bent terminal (6,3).
 - 7 A bow to match (3).
 - 8 It assists the driver to go up rather than down (11).
 - 9 Half an Indian town is turning into wet earth (3).
 - 10 In retreat, ran down the King's rescuer (9).
 - 11 American city without a ruler for ages (5).

Solution to Puzzle No 18,482

ACROSS
1. CRYSTAL
2. MISS WULFER
3. MORNING
4. MOTHER
5. THE CHAP
6. POUND
7. A BOW
8. IT ASSISTS
9. HALF
10. IN RETREAT
11. AMERICAN

DOWN
1. ONE
2. SAKÉ
3. NOT A PERIOD
4. PERIPATETIC
5. STOP A BOUNDARY
6. IT SOUNDS
7. MESSENGER
8. PREPARED
9. RADIO
10. STRAIGHT
11. FOOL
12. LET GO
13. CAMPOR
14. LOOKS
15. HAVING
16. ONE

- DOWN
- 1 One out of David's book for him, say (5).
 - 2 Saké can set one squinting (7).
 - 3 Not a period for the half-French settler (9).
 - 4 Peripatetic seaside hairdresser? (11).
 - 5 Stop a boundary (3).
 - 6 It sounds a lot of money for a sweet (5).
 - 7 Messenger taking English - he is gifted (7).
 - 8 Prepared to strike, having made a speech (9).
 - 9 Radio and TV flashes: "Women for Peace" (11).
 - 10 Straight hit in international cricket - go for a run (4,3).
 - 11 Fool is to play this (5,4).
 - 12 Let go of a catch (7).
 - 13 Campor used in garment holder (7).
 - 14 Looks for spectacles (5).
 - 15 Having edges supported (5).
 - 16 One tree's sound (3).

Concise Crossword, page 15

WORD-WATCHING

By Philip Howard

- MYTHOPLACED LEMURES
a. A Trojan chieftain
b. A holocaust leucanthos
c. Ghosts of the dead
d. ECHIDNA
e. The Lydian Mages Mater
f. A snake regent
g. The Acropolis of Argos
h. NAUTES
i. Mesalline emperor
j. Legendary king of Lydia
k. An old Trojan
l. CYGES
m. A three-headed giant
n. Thracian anthropophagi

Answers on page 20

AA ROADWATCH

For the latest AA traffic and roadworks information, 24-hours a day, dial 0836 401 followed by the appropriate code.

- LONDON & SE traffic, roadworks
C. London (within N & S Circles) 731
M-ways/roads M4-M1 732
M-ways/roads M1-Dartford T. 733
M-ways/roads Dartford T.-M25 734
M-ways/roads M25-M4 735
M25 London Orbital only 736

National traffic and roadworks

- National motorways 737
West Country 738
Wales 739
Midlands 740
East Anglia 741
North-west England 742
North-east England 743
Scotland 744
Northern Ireland 745

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WEATHER

Northern Ireland, Wales and western parts of England and Scotland will start the day with a lot of cloud. By the end of the afternoon, rain will come to southwest England, the Midlands and central and northwest Scotland. Eastern parts of England and Scotland have the promise of a dry day with some sunshine, but rain is expected here, too, by evening. Outlook: rain at times; mild but becoming rather windy.

ABROAD

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud
Algeria	18-24	W 10-15	1-4
Amman	18-24	W 10-15	1-4
Algiers	18-24	W 10-15	1-4
Amman	18-24	W 10-15	1-4
Algiers	18-24	W 10-15	1-4
Amman	18-24	W 10-15	1-4
Algiers	18-24	W 10-15	1-4
Amman	18-24	W 10-15	1-4
Algiers	18-24	W 10-15	1-4
Amman	18-24	W 10-15	1-4

AROUND BRITAIN

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud
Abertawe	18-24	W 10-15	1-4
Amman	18-24	W 10-15	1-4
Algiers	18-24	W 10-15	1-4
Amman	18-24	W 10-15	1-4
Algiers	18-24	W 10-15	1-4
Amman	18-24	W 10-15	1-4
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Amman	18-24	W 10-15	1-4
Algiers	18-24	W 10-15	1-4
Amman	18-24	W 10-15	1-4

LIGHTING-UP TIME

Area	Lighting-up time
London	5.54 pm
Edinburgh	5.54 pm
Cardiff	5.54 pm
Belfast	5.54 pm
Glasgow	5.54 pm
Manchester	5.54 pm
Nottingham	5.54 pm
Sheffield	5.54 pm
Sunderland	5.54 pm
Swansea	5.54 pm
Torquay	5.54 pm
Wrexham	5.54 pm
Wolverhampton	5.54 pm
Wymondham	5.54 pm
Wymondham	5.54 pm
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YESTERDAY

Area	Temp	Wind	Cloud
Abertawe	18-24	W 10-15	1-4
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Amman	18-24	W 10-15	1-4
Algiers	18-24	W 10-15	1-4
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HIGH TIDES

Area	High tide
London	5.54 pm
Edinburgh	5.54 pm
Cardiff	5.54 pm
Belfast	5.54 pm
Glasgow	5.54 pm
Manchester	5.54 pm
Nottingham	5.54 pm
Sheffield	5.54 pm
Sunderland	5.54 pm
Swansea	5.54 pm
Torquay	5.54 pm
Wrexham	5.54 pm
Wolverhampton	5.54 pm
Wymondham	5.54 pm
Wymondham	5.54 pm
Wymondham	5.54 pm
Wymondham	5.54 pm

NOON TODAY

Area	Noon temp
London	18-24
Edinburgh	18-24
Cardiff	18-24
Belfast	18-24
Glasgow	18-24
Manchester	18-24
Nottingham	18-24
Sheffield	18-24
Sunderland	18-24
Swansea	18-24
Torquay	18-24
Wrexham	18-24
Wolverhampton	18-24
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Wymondham	18-24
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Amman	18-24	W 10-15	1-4

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Amman	18-24	W 10-15	1-4
Algiers	18-24	W 10-15	1-4
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Swansea	5.54 pm
Torquay	5.54 pm
Wrexham	5.54 pm
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Wymondham	5.54 pm
Wymondham	5.54 pm

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Algiers	18-24	W 10-15	1-4
Amman	18-24	W 10-15	1-4
Algiers	18-24	W 10-15	1-4
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BUSINESS

FRIDAY DECEMBER 21 1990

Executive Editor
David Brewerton

Electricity's pulling power makes societies suffer

By LINDSAY COOK, MONEY EDITOR

BUILDING societies suffered a net outflow of £308 million last month as a result of the electricity flotation, and this month's figure could be worse. In the first week of December, societies reported a greater outflow than for the whole of last month.

November was the first month that building society withdrawals exceeded deposits since July 1989, when Abbey National converted to a public company. The £308 million was the largest monthly

outflow since September 1986, when the TSB was floated.

Mark Boleat, director-general of the Building Societies Association, said: "The electricity issue was several times over-subscribed and applications have therefore been sharply scaled back. Accordingly, much of the money withdrawn will be reinvested in societies as applicants have their cheques returned. Inflows should be further boosted over the coming months as a substantial number of small investors will probably sell their shares and invest

the proceeds in societies.

"However, inflows from this source will not be significant in December because most electricity investors will be unable to sell their shares until they receive their interim share certificates due to be posted on or before December 19. The Christmas period and its likely disruptive impact on the postal service suggest that shares will not be sold until the new year. There will be a time lag, although much shorter, before cheques returned to disappointed applicants are reinvested in societies." Mr

Bolcat expected the introduction of tax-exempt special savings accounts in January would also boost savings figures.

Mortgage lending increased for the third month in succession, with net new commitments up £340 million to £3,858 million in November. Gross lending increased £144 million to £3,825 million.

Net new commitments were still 14 per cent lower than in the same month last year and gross advances almost 12 per cent lower.

The housing market was already in the

doldrums at the end of 1989, after a series of mortgage rate increases.

Mr Boleat said: "Unless base rates drop sufficiently to allow a one-point reduction in mortgage rates, the mortgage and housing markets will remain subdued."

● The unit trust industry recorded a net inflow of £51 million in November, and funds under management increased by £323 million to £46.1 billion. Gross sales were £131.1 million down on the October figure and repurchases remained at the October level.

ECC amends Georgia Kaolin offer

By COLIN CAMPBELL

ECC Group has re-negotiated its earlier planned \$520 million purchase of the industrial minerals concern Georgia Kaolin in America from Asa Brown Boveri (ABB), thus avoiding possible American anti-monopoly moves.

The amended deal, originally struck in May, follows extensive talks with America's justice department and means ECC now pays \$340 million for only certain assets of Georgia Kaolin.

Andrew Teare, ECC's chief executive, says the amended deal is still advantageous and gives ECC ownership of 130 million tons of kaolin reserves. It brings the group strategic advantages in the world of industrial minerals, and funding should not dilute ECC's earnings.

The group continues to sell non-core interests as part of its re-organisation programme, and so far has raised \$53 million from asset sales. Additional proceeds are expected shortly.

ECC, formerly English China Clays, is changing its year end from September to end-December, and will be reporting for a 15-month period in March.

Georgia Kaolin produces pigments for a variety of industrial applications, the most important of which is paper manufacturing.

ABB, the seller, will retain Georgia Kaolin's operations known as Dry Branch, southwest of the properties being sold. Mr Teare said ECC originally wanted to acquire all three plants, and had fought off intense international competition before signing the original, but conditional, agreement with ABB in May. At that time, analysts were concerned at the high price ECC was prepared to pay for Georgia, a price nearly 17 times historic earnings. Mr Teare said "the world has changed since May".

Temps, page 25

IMI stake raised to 41.5%

IMI, the engineering group, says it has 41.5 per cent of Birmingham Mint shares under its control. Since raising its offer to 95p on Wednesday, IMI has acquired 36.7 per cent of its target's shares in the market and a further 4.76 per cent acceptance. The proposed £13.6 million takeover has been cleared by the Office of Fair Trading.

Kelt still talking
Kelt Energy, the highly geared independent oil company, is continuing talks with its bankers, owed almost \$330 million, after failing to attract substantial offers for its principal assets.

Temps, page 25

Flextech rises
Flextech, the oil services and cable and satellite television group, made pre-tax profits of £3.1 million (£2.2 million) in the six months to end-September. The interim dividend is up 39 per cent to 6.4p.

Temps, page 25

Bank lending up £7.5bn as recession bites

By COLIN NARBROUGH, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

BANK of England figures that showed a huge £7.5 billion rise in bank and building society lending in November caught the financial markets by surprise, arousing fears that credit is out of control again.

But, after second thoughts, the lending component of the money supply figures was read as further evidence of deepening recession, with companies forced into a degree of "distress borrowing".

This reinforced the message contained in M0, the narrow money supply measure targeted by the Treasury. This showed annual growth of 3.1 per cent in November, down from a seasonally adjusted 4 per cent in October, reflecting the dramatic slowdown in consumer spending.

Weekly notes data pointed to M0 dropping into the bottom half of its 1-5 per cent target range this month. In the week to December 19, notes, the bulk of M0, were 2.6 per cent up on the equivalent week last year.

Although the deceleration in M0 would earlier have justified a cut in base rates, membership of the European exchange-rate mechanism has made sterling, still weak, the main guide for monetary policy. The bank and building

society lending figure, M4 lending, was far larger than the City's expectation of £4 billion. The original October rise of £4.6 billion had been adjusted to £5.8 billion. New adjustments have boosted the data, drawing a new leading profile for the year.

Simon Briscoe, UK economist at Midland Montagu, said that while the new adjustment explained most of the surge in lending, it left about £1 billion of the November increase unexplained. The adjusted series now showed M4 lending falling steeply from February to September, but starting to rise since in a "marked turn in trend".

He attributed the underlying rise to distress borrowing by companies, singling out transport, property, hotels and food and drink as sectors borrowing most.

Separately, Banking Information Service figures showed total clearing bank lending to the private sector rising about £4 billion after seasonal adjustment in November, up from an upwards-revised £2 billion in October, which was initially given as a small fall. But the BIS was reluctant to interpret the underlying trend, saying the seasonal adjustment involved over £3 billion.

The unadjusted figures showed typically City sectors to be the biggest borrowers. Gerard Lyons, chief economist at DKB International, saw the data indicating that the banks are continuing to support troubled firms, but said he expected them to have to "pull the rug" from under their clients in the non-too-distant future.

Lending to leasing companies increased by £600 million in November, to securities firms by £190 million, and to other financial institutions by £238 million. Personal lending was up £188 million, following a small fall in October, with house purchases accounting for only £45 million of the total.

Credit card borrowing, which showed a sharp increase in the latest consumer credit figures, was £48 million higher.

The gloomy picture of the British economy seen in the official figures is not alleviated by a report from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, which urges the Chancellor not to cut taxes in the budget for fear of stoking up inflation. But while it sees the economy stagnating

through next summer, with a 0.5 per cent decline in GNP in the second half this year, it expects a return to 0.8 per cent growth in the first half next year, giving full-year growth of 0.7 per cent, broadly in line with the Chancellor's summer statement.

In 1992, growth climbs back to 1.9 per cent, leaving Britain below the OECD average of 2.5 per cent. Unemployment is expected to rise from this year's 5.8 per cent to 6.2 per cent next year and 6.6 per cent in 1992.

The report says it would seem desirable that the fiscal stance, steering the economy through the balance between public spending and taxation, should not be eased in coming months.

It meanwhile sees membership of the ERM offering potentially great benefits, but describes it as an "ambitious strategy" for Britain, implying a medium-term commitment to bringing inflation down and keeping it there.

● First National Bank of Chicago, one of America's largest commercial banks, became the country's first lending institution to cut its prime lending rate in almost a year, after this week's move by the Federal Reserve Board to stimulate a weakening economy by lowering its discount rate (Susan Elliott writes from Washington).

First National said it would immediately lower its prime rate to 9.5 per cent from 10 per cent. Financial analysts expect other big banks to follow suit, despite an initial reluctance to diminish their profits by cutting the benchmark loan rate.

The move followed a report from the Commerce Department showing that American business production is expected to increase by a revised marginal inflation-adjusted 0.4 per cent next year, the weakest annual rise in five years.

In a television interview, Nicholas Brady, the treasury secretary, declined to use the word "recession" to describe the US economy "because it conjures up in a lot of people's minds some final, awful ending to the growth and job creation we've had". He said the country was entering a cyclical downturn that would end next year.

Comment, page 25

OECD kick-start, page 25

Stock market, page 26

Ansbacher made loan to Levitt

By GEORGE SIVELL

HENRY Ansbacher, the merchant bank, revealed it had lent £4.7 million to Roger Levitt, founder of the financial services company that went into liquidation last week.

Yesterday, Ansbacher said it was still working out how big a provision to make against the loan, which was made to Mr Levitt in a

personal capacity and which is only partly covered by realisable assets.

Mr Levitt last week made a petition for personal bankruptcy, which means his assets are in the hands of the official receiver and protected from various creditors. He has been bailed for £500,000 on charges of the theft of £665,000.

Last year, Ansbacher made

pre-tax profits of £10.1 million, its best ever, but said that it would do little better than break even in the second half of the current year.

During the first half Ansbacher made £5.1 million before tax. An initial profits warning was given this month.

Ansbacher shares held steady at 62p after yesterday's announcement.

Solving the problem of insolvency

By ROSS TIEMAN

INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

IN A MOVE that underlines the pressures imposed on companies by the recession, the Institute of Directors has published emergency guidelines to members on the implications of the 1986 Insolvency Act.

The IoD cautions directors to avoid being "panicked" into insolvency procedures at the first sign of trouble. But it also urges them to be aware of their trading position and to take action at the first sign of difficulty.

The IoD believes the severity of the penalties of the 1986 Act, which renders directors personally liable if they knowingly trade while their

the rising trend of company failures. According to trade department figures, the number of liquidations in the second quarter was 20 per cent higher than the same period of 1989, at 3,356.

Peter Morgan, IoD director-general, said it was essential that members studied the guidelines before the end of the year, when banks tend to make up their accounts and review debts.

"1991 is going to be a difficult year for many companies and small businesses," he said. "It is important that directors should be aware of the avenues open to them which fall short of the irrevocable step of liquidation."

The core of the IoD's advice to its 40,000 members is the need to take

professional advice. It cautions that non-executive directors, in particular, "may be too ready to deliver a company into the hands of its bankers with an invitation to appoint a receiver, to seek an administration order, or, indeed, to initiate the company's liquidation."

The 1986 Insolvency Act was based on a report by Sir Kenneth Cork. It aimed to discourage fraudsters and to provide a framework within which companies in difficulties could more easily be rescued. However, the IoD has long argued that the act's sanctions may encourage directors to throw in the towel too early.

In addition to the loss of personal assets, directors who commit "wrong-

holding directorships for up to 15 years.

The IoD's guidelines highlight parts of the act that relieve directors of personal liability if they take "every step" available to minimise potential loss to creditors.

Companies should be able to present creditors with an accurate statement of their affairs and a business plan, it says. "If the company's proposals are realistic, creditors will frequently welcome them." The guidelines do not end on a happy note, though. "If insolvency proceedings are inevitable, the directors should ensure they begin as early as possible."



Freed on bail: Asil Nadir, Polly Peck's chairman, returns to his Mayfair home yesterday after producing £2 million

Power to cost more after rise in levy

By PHILIP BASSETT

ELECTRICITY prices are set to rise after a decision by the power industry watchdog to increase the levy designed to compensate the electricity industry for having to use higher-cost nuclear power.

Through the electricity price rise flowing from the increase in the fossil fuel levy will be marginal, the fact that the levy has to be increased at all runs counter to government claims that it will decline over the next eight years. The levy was introduced by the government as part of its privatisation programme for the electricity industry with the aim of bridging the gap between the cost of generating electricity from nuclear and fossil-fuel power stations.

When John Wakeham, the energy secretary, earlier this year announced that the levy would be fixed at 10.6 per cent for 1990-91, he forecast that it would be cut by about a third over the next eight years. But Professor Stephen Littlechild, director-general of the Office of Electricity Regulation (Ofreg), said yesterday that because of shortfalls in the levy this year, the levy for 1991-92 would be 11 per cent - an increase of 3.7 per cent.

Fax message helps free Nadir for Christmas

By STEPHEN LEATHER

A FAX machine helped Asil Nadir, the chairman of Polly Peck, walk free from prison yesterday afternoon after he finally produced the £2 million in cash he needed for his record bail.

Officials at Bow Street magistrates court sent a fax message to James Perriss, the governor of London's Wormwood Scrubs jail, confirming that the Turkish Cypriot-born businessman had met his bail conditions.

Normally release documents have to be delivered to

the prison by hand, but Mr Nadir's papers were faxed to the prison after being signed by magistrates so that he could spend Christmas at home. The court is closing for the holiday period and officials would not have been able to process his bail papers until after the break.

Mr Nadir, aged 47, who faces 18 charges of theft and false accounting involving £25 million, was allowed to leave by a contractor's entrance at the side of the prison in a Datsun mini-cab so that he could avoid reporters and

photographers waiting outside. He was taken to his Mayfair townhouse where he met his former wife Aysegül who had put up £500,000 to bail him.

Mr Nadir, who has consistently denied wrongdoing, was arrested on his return to Britain on Saturday by police attached to the Serious Fraud Office which was investigating his fresh fruit-to-electronics company.

He spent five days in custody, three of them in a tiny shared cell in the Victorian jail.

Mr Nadir was remanded until January 28, but the case is not expected to be ready for commitment by then. His £3.5 million bail was set by Sir David Hopkin, chief metropolitan magistrate, at Bow Street magistrates court on Monday. Mr Nadir was required to provide sureties of £1.5 million, which have been promised, and £2 million in cash which had to be deposited with his solicitors.

Mr Nadir must live and sleep at his home at Aldford Street, Mayfair, report daily to Savile Row police station and surrender all of his passports "British and otherwise" to police. He is also forbidden to apply for any travel documents and must not contact any prosecution witnesses.

Polly Peck collapsed two months ago with debts estimated at £1.3 billion.

De Beers signs diamond accord

By OUR MINING CORRESPONDENT

IN ITS second multi-million dollar agreement since its formation in March, the Swiss-based arm of the De Beers diamond group yesterday said it will advance \$50 million to Angola and initiate a technical co-operation agreement to help rehabilitate Angolan diamond fields.

In July, De Beers Centenary signed an exclusive five-year sales and co-operation agreement with the Soviet Union that additionally involved a secured advance by De Beers of \$1 billion.

The Angolan accord, to be formally signed in January, includes plans for De Beers exclusively to help explore for and develop potential new sources of diamonds in Angola, a country which traditionally is one of the world's richest producers, with an annual production of 1 million carats worth \$200 million.

Yesterday's agreement is

the culmination of two years of negotiations that started in 1989 between Nicholas Oppenheimer, De Beers' deputy chairman, and officials of Endimanga, Angola's state diamond marketing arm, at a time when De Beers was solely a South African group and when black African business dealings with South Africa were an anathema.

De Beers Centenary said Angolan production will be channelled for sale through the Central Selling Organisation, the De Beers' marketing arm.

Should a kimberlite diamond "pipe" be found that was economical to develop, it could mean a capital outlay of \$1 billion.

De Beers Centenary, in co-operation with Angolan finance, would be expected to fund a percentage of such a development.

De Beers shares rose 31p to £10 1/2p.



WALTER WRIGHT

Expressions of interest are invited for the purchase of the business operations of the Walter Wright Group of Companies ("Walter Wright").

With over 55 years experience, Walter Wright is a dominant force in the mobile crane hire, heavy haulage and earthmoving markets in Australia, with branches in Victoria, Queensland, NSW and WA.

The crane hire and earthmoving divisions are fully integrated and, together with the heavy haulage division, operate nationally. All divisions are supported by Walter Wright's maintenance department.

The Group has approximately 270 employees and a turnover to 30 June 1990 of \$52 million.

An information memorandum is available to genuine interested parties.

Expressions of interest to Miss Wendy Fowler, or Mr Laurie Fitzgerald on (03) 543 1355.

Registrations close 5pm, 7th February 1991.

Walter Wright Pty Ltd. (Receivers and Managers Appointed), Mr Mark A. Korda and Mr Mark F. Mendha (Receivers and Managers).

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Stagecoach told to sell part of Hastings operation

By ROSS TIEMAN
INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

PETER LILLEY, the trade secretary, has ordered Stagecoach Holdings, the acquisitive bus operator, to hold talks aimed at selling part of its operation in the Hastings area of East Sussex.

His decision signals a determination to follow the path of his predecessor, Nicholas Ridley, who sought to stem the concentration of bus service ownership that has been developing since deregulation. It has wide-ranging implications for the bus industry, which is struggling to cope with high interest rates and wafer-thin profit margins.

Mr Lilley has given Sir Gordon Borrie, the director general of the Office of Fair Trading, two months to explore with Stagecoach the possibility of divesting part of its Hastings area operation to stimulate competition. In doing so, he has rejected a recommendation from the Monopolies and Mergers Com-

mission. An MMC report, published yesterday by Mr Lilley, found that the purchase by Stagecoach of Formula, a holding company for Hastings and District Transport, may be expected to operate against the public interest. But, the MMC concluded, "it would not be appropriate to recommend the divestment of H&D from Stagecoach". It said: "Divestment is likely to mean that in this limited area the existing dominant supplier merely gives way to another, and would also risk disruption of services and inconvenience to passengers while the change is being effected."

Instead, the MMC suggested a package of undertakings from Stagecoach, designed to prevent predatory pricing and contain fare increases.

But Mr Lilley said: "I am not persuaded that these remedies would, on their own, be sufficient to deal with the consequences of the loss of competition caused by the merger."

Stagecoach declined to comment until it

had studied the MMC report. The deregulation of the bus industry was triggered by the Transport Act 1985. Since then there have been six MMC merger inquiries into bus company takeovers. Four have been blocked, one allowed and the sixth, into the purchase by Caldaire Holdings of Blue Bird Securities, which operates services in Durham and Cleveland, still being studied by Mr Lilley.

Stagecoach, a Perth company headed by Ann Gloag, has emerged as one of the most acquisitive groups. Its sales have grown from £3.5 million in the year to end-April 1985 to a provisional £98.4 million in the year ending April 1990, the MMC report says. During the same period, profit before interest and tax has risen from £315,000 to £7.5 million.

Stagecoach has made 14 acquisitions, culminating in the purchase of H&D, completed in December 1989. There have been four disposals. According to the MMC, Stagecoach is now one of the largest bus

companies in the United Kingdom, commanding four per cent of the market.

However, the MMC figures show that finance charges swallow most of its profits, and interest cover has been reduced to just 1.3 times. The profit margin on turnover has shown a steady decline, from a peak 14.2 per cent in 1986 to 6.9 per cent in 1990. During the same period, return on capital has fallen from 25.1 per cent to 11 per cent.

In August 1989, Stagecoach bought Southdown, a former National Bus company subsidiary, which provides services along the south coast from Brighton to Eastbourne. Southdown had been bought by its management in October 1987, but after an initial profit, soon lapsed into loss. After the buyout Stagecoach set up a joint-venture company, Hastings Topline, to compete with Hastings and District. Buying H&D gave Stagecoach a virtual monopoly over services in the Hastings area.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Sotheby's sales down 17.5% to \$2.43 billion

DEPRESSED conditions in the fine art world reduced worldwide sales at Sotheby's Holdings, the auction house, by 17.5 per cent to \$2.43 billion in 1990. Michael Ainslie, 17.5 per cent and chief executive officer, said sales during the key autumn season fell from \$1.51 billion to \$751 million. Last week, the company, which is controlled by the Taubman family from America, said it was closing two UK branches and making 80 staff redundant.

On Wednesday Christie's International, the rival fine arts house, reported a 50 per cent fall in autumn sales from a record £675 million in 1989 to £334 million and announced its directors' fees were being frozen to reduce costs. Said Mr Ainslie: "In analysing our sales results this year it is probable that with the perspective of history the sales explosion of 1989 will be viewed as the exception and the levels of 1990 seen as the beginning of a return to normalcy."

Vickers stake not referred Regulators agree merger

PETER Lilley, the trade secretary, has decided not to refer the purchase of a 20.04 per cent stake in Vickers by IEP Securities of New Zealand to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. He acted on advice from Sir Gordon Borrie, the director general of fair trading, who is obliged to examine the implications when a holding has voting rights over more than 20 per cent of the shares.

THE Securities Association and the Association of Futures Brokers and Dealers have voted in favour of merger. Of the AFBD membership, 211 voted in favour and 23 against, while 384 TSA members agreed and 21 objected. The move will simplify regulation in the City and reduce duplication. The new body will be called the Securities and Futures Authority and will come into existence on April 1.

TGI ahead to £1.16m

TGI, the electrical products manufacturer, has reported a 5 per cent improvement in pre-tax profits from £1.11 million to £1.16 million for the six months to end-September. Turnover increased by 4 per cent to £263 million and earnings per share increased from 3.9p to 4.2p. The company said manufacturing operations had continued to perform well. However, the factored products division made a £134,000 loss and the company is to withdraw from these activities.

Following the withdrawal, the company will be able to devote its full attention to the manufacturing companies, which are operating profitably and have strong export markets. The interim dividend is held at 2.2p.

Fosco shares lose 7p Kemp passes dividend

SHARES in Fosco fell 7p to 286p ahead of today's 1pm deadline for acceptance for Burmah Castrol's 300p a share cash offer, which values the speciality chemicals group at £259 million. The outcome of the hostile bid is thought to be finely balanced after a decision by M&G Fund Management to reject the offer in respect of its 10 per cent holding. Burmah has acquired just under 30 per cent in the market.

PE Kemp Holdings, the Third Market quoted theatrical engineer and scenery maker, has fallen further into the red with pre-tax losses of £421,561 for the year to end-October, compared with a £381,513 loss for the same period last year. Turnover was almost unchanged at £3.1 million. Kemp said there is no final or interim dividend, compared with a total payout of 0.5p last year.

Savage's troubles end

THE troubles at Savage Group, the USM-quoted hardware company, appear to be over after the resolution to remove David Stephens, the finance director, was defeated at the group's extraordinary meeting. At the annual meeting that followed, all the resolutions were passed, including the re-election of Douglas Rogers, the chairman, Tony Philipson, chief executive, and Alan Wainwright, marketing director. The problems at the group started with a collapse in profits from £7.3 million to £51,000 and a huge rise in borrowings to £27 million, giving gearing of almost 100 per cent. Shares in the company fell 1p to 45p.

Sears in £68m properties sale to Great Portland

By JONATHAN PRYNN

SEARS, the shoe shop and department store group, is selling 30 retailing, office and warehouse properties to Great Portland Estates, the property investment company, for £68.7 million.

The sale continues Sears' policy of disposal of its investment properties and marks the latest move in a big rationalisation programme, which also involves closing 200 of its 1,500 retail outlets.

Rental income from the properties, which have a book value of £72.7 million and are spread throughout the UK, was forecast at about £5.7 million in the year to end-January 1991.

Sears will realise a profit over original cost of £21 million from the sale, which

will be shown in Sears' accounts for this financial year. Richard Peckin, Great Portland Street chairman and managing director, said the properties had been valued by Hillier Parker at more than the purchase price.

The consideration is being met through £21.2 million in cash and the issue to Sears of 19 million ordinary shares in Great Portland and £4.5 million of loan stock.

Sears has already sold half the ordinary shares and all the loan stock, realising £24.5 million.

But Sears has committed itself to retaining the remaining 9.5 million shares, which represent about 5 per cent of Great Portland's issued ordinary share capital, for at least a year.

Geoffrey Mathland Smith, chairman of Sears, said the annual dividend on the Great Portland shares, combined with the interest saving from the cash proceeds, would be "significantly in excess of the rental income arising from the sold properties".

Most of the properties are retail outlets let to third parties, including two in Oxford Street, central London. Mr Peckin said the majority of the investments will be retained for long-term investment but some smaller units are likely to be traded in the next two years. Sears shares fell 3p to 83p while Great Portland lost 7p to 219p.

Appletree poised to go private

By JONATHAN PRYNN

APPLETREE Holdings, the beef processing group, is effectively taking itself private through an £53.6 million (£8.9 million) management buyout of The Kildare Group, its sole remaining trading operation.

Kildare, which is involved in cattle slaughtering and beef processing in Ireland, is being acquired by a consortium comprising David Johnson, deputy chairman of Appletree, Tom McParland, chief executive of the Kildare Group, and Courtine Holdings, a company jointly owned by them.

The purchase price represents an exit multiple of 7.3 times last year's post-tax profits of £7.1 million.

The company said that it had been unable to find other purchasers for Kildare because of the adverse publicity surrounding the Irish beef industry, which had culminated in the appointment of an examiner to the Goodman Group.

Proceeds from the sale will be used to pay off Appletree's borrowings, leaving it with net assets of £17.3 million, mainly in the form of cash deposits.

Appletree intends to return the cash to shareholders and cancel the shares of all shareholders, except those held directly by Mr Johnson and in family trusts, which between them control 31.5 per cent.

The directors estimate shareholders will receive 95p per share, compared with yesterday's share price of 75p.

Appletree also announced pre-tax profits of £2.5 million for the six months to end September, against £1.9 million for the same period last year. An interim dividend of 1.5p compares with 1.1p in 1989.



Meeting demand: Noel Flurry (right) and Vin Ghandi, whose childcare business supplies Mothercare

Managers adopt Bissell childcare

THE managing director and finance director of the childcare operations of Bissell Appliances, have put together a £7.5 million management buyout of their division, which manufactures plastic goods such as babies' feeding bottles and high chairs (Gillian Bowditch writes).

Bissell Appliances is a subsidiary of Bissell Inc. of America, which makes household goods and carpet cleaning products. The buyout of the childcare division by Noel Flurry, the managing director, and Vin Ghandi, the finance director, has been backed by 3i, the venture capital group, MIM Development Capital and

County NatWest Ventures, which together have provided £3.3 million. County NatWest's finance division has put up another £2.6 million in the form of a loan and the management team has subscribed for 51 per cent of the equity.

The business, which has a factory in north London, is a

supplier to Mothercare and Boots. Mr Flurry said: "The buyout of the childcare division was possible since it was a non-core activity. In this market, one needs to be able to respond quickly to an opportunity and we will now be able to make these decisions more effectively than before."

News Corp replies on share fall

RUPERT Murdoch, chief executive of The News Corporation, the international media group, said News Corp was pleased with the progress of negotiations for the rescheduling of its debt. His remarks followed a sharp fall in the shares of The News Corporation in Australia.

In a statement in response to a formal query from the Australian Stock Exchange over the share movement, which was attributed to rumours over the debt talks, News Corp said it knew of no reason for the price fall.

Mr Murdoch said: "A majority of banks and other lenders to the group have already indicated agreement to the terms of the group's proposal." Some delay is understood to have been caused by the reluctance of some small lenders to join in the restructuring.

In Australia, News Corp shares fell 20 per cent on the day to A\$4.35, their lowest closing price for five years.

In London, News Corp's quotation dropped from 215p to 173p. Shares of News International, the British subsidiary, fell by 7 pence to 115p.

Clydesdale names new chairman

By GILLIAN BOWDITCH

CHRISTMAS is a time for letting bygones be bygones. Sir David Nickson, the ex-chairman of Scottish & Newcastle Breweries who resigned his directorship of Clydesdale Bank two years ago after finding himself in an embarrassing conflict of loyalties, is to become the bank's new chairman.

Sir David resigned the post after The Times revealed that Clydesdale's parent bank, the National Australia Bank, was helping to fund Elders' £1.6 billion bid for the Scottish brewer. Sir David had

been unaware of NAB's £100 million loan to Elders to help finance the bid.

Temper ran high north of the border during the hostile takeover battle, which the monopolies commission eventually blocked. Some S&N employees closed their accounts at the Royal Bank of Scotland, which had also helped to finance Elders' bid.

Sir David, who is still a non-executive director of S&N although no longer chairman, rejoined the Clydesdale board last month and is currently deputy chairman. He will become non-executive chairman at the end of 1991, succeeding Sir Eric Yarrow, who has been a director of Clydesdale for 28 years, deputy chairman for ten and chairman for five years.

Sir David is also chairman of the Scottish Development Agency and Scottish Enterprise, and a director of Dundee Fund Managers, Edinburgh Investment Trust, General Accident, Grampian Properties, Hambros and Property Estates and Reversion Co.



Conflict over: Sir David

Recession registered at Electra

ELECTRA Investment Trust, which specialises in smaller and unquoted companies, beat the all-share index in the year to end September, but has suffered subsequently from the unpopularity of small company shares brought on by fears about the recession.

The fully diluted net asset value fell 15.6 per cent to 292p per share, against a 17.7 per cent drop in the all-share index over the 12 months to end September. But asset value fell to 289p per share over the two months to end November, while the market recovered. Over the 14 months, fully diluted asset value fell 16.5 per cent against 11.8 per cent for the all-share index.

Michael Stoddart, the chairman, said asset value had also been affected by writedowns of shares in unlisted companies with property related operations and by the effect of a stronger pound on the American portfolio.

The dividend rises 10.9 per cent to 6.1p from earnings per share up 13.7 per cent at 9.5p per share. Pre-tax profit rose 14 per cent to £14.3 million.

Manx authorities criticised over SIB

By RONALD FAUX

THE attorney general of the Isle of Man, William Cain, and the Manx police have been criticised for lack of action after the inspector's report on the Savings and Investment Bank (SIB) collapse.

A report by ATK May QC into events after the collapse of the bank in 1982 was handed to government officials.

The case against eight of the bank's principals or advisers charged with fraud was abandoned this year because of the lapse of time between the bank's collapse and the hearing.

The 150-page report by Mr May said that on receipt of the inspector's report on May 29, 1986, the attorney general did not formulate a strategic plan. He gave the police no strategic guidance and, when he did ask them to do anything, his requests were imprecise and unconfirmed, said the report by Mr May.

The Isle of Man police, the report said, had some responsibility for the inactivity after delivery of the report by the

inspector, appointed under the company act, which gave prima facie evidence of criminal activity. Mr May's report states: "Having been asked by the attorney general to consider what should be done, they did nothing in the following months more effective than to liaise with the Metropolitan police, with the result that nothing of consequence happened for six and a half months."

A statement by the Manx Council of Ministers yesterday said that much had been done on the island to improve matters since the bank's collapse. This came in the form of legislation and by extra resources provided to the police and the attorney general's office.

The Council of Ministers had asked the First Deemster, the senior judge on the island, to consider the report and advise the council on whether there were any changes that should be made to insular legislation or procedures in the light of the enquiry's conclusions.

Workers force out Trabant's managers

By WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU
EUROPEAN BUSINESS CORRESPONDENT

THE TOP management of eastern Germany's most notorious company, the makers of the two-stroke Trabant cars, has resigned amid a bitter conflict with car workers.

Dieter Voigt and Wolfgang Neef, the chairman and general manager of Sachsenring, the subsidiary of IFA Pkw, the motor conglomerate, have tendered their resignation after workers stormed into their offices to express their dissatisfaction with the way the company is run. The company will cease to exist in its current form by the middle of next year.

It is not exactly Western practice for managers to resign because of worker dissatisfaction, but in former East Germany, old habits are dying hard. Worker discontent over the future of the company and pay levels has been mounting recently and culminated in a letter by the metalworkers' union, in which the 9,000 workers said they no longer had confidence in the management.

The resignations will need to be approved by the Treuhandschaft, the trustee of the former East Germany's corporate sector.

The company plans to produce a final round of 10,000 Trabant cars, which might become collector's items, providing they do not rust away beforehand.

The car became a symbol of new-found freedom after the fall of the Berlin Wall last year, when many thousands of them drove into West Berlin and on to the West German motorways. In what was West Germany, the Trabant was voted "car of the year 1989", but it is likely to be banned from the roads because it fails the Germany's stringent emission tests.

When the Trabant is finally extinct the factory will produce parts, including exhaust pipes and car seats, for the

Yellow cows lead the stampede for Shanghai shares

Shanghai Bulls and bears may be the symbols of joy and sorrow on Western stock markets but in Shanghai, where trading has resumed after a break of more than 40 years, beware of the "yellow cows".

With a whiff of easy money in the air, the Chinese herds are gathering. Thousands of people queued this week, some for two days and nights, to buy a new issue of corporate shares that will be traded on Shanghai's new securities exchange. Many were paid to queue by black marketers, known in China as "yellow cows", who operate their own highly lucrative but illegal exchange.

Proud of their past as the financial hub of Asia before the 1949 Communist revolution, the people of Shanghai are being swept again by share-buying fever. "I lined up for a day and a night," said a young worker outside a branch of Shanghai International Securities Company, which

was waded in the air a slip of paper that will act as a lottery ticket.

The issue was so oversubscribed that at this outlet only 800 out of 1,500 people were given a ticket and only 240 will receive their shares.

"Pay a little money, buy a little knowledge," quipped another Shanghai man who said he had no idea what he was buying but knew he could not lose. "Our socialist system guarantees that these companies cannot go bankrupt. It's a social question - with 1.1 billion Chinese you'd have so many unemployed." Another worker jumped in: "It's patriotic to buy shares and you get rich."

The figures bear out their faith in the system. Shi Jianping, deputy manager of the outlet, said after ushering out of his office two policemen looking for "yellow cows". New shares in Shenhua Electronics, he said, were being issued at 150 yuan (\$28). But on Wednesday, when the Shanghai Securities Exchange opened

snatched up for more than double. On the black market they sell for 500 yuan.

Mr Shi said: "The authorities are protecting the interests of the people by setting a low price. They believe the market price is inflated."

"People are not psychologically prepared for stock markets and can be shocked by big losses." Some of the "big yellow cows" driving up prices were believed to be from Hong Kong and Taiwan, Mr Shi said.

As Shanghai tries to re-establish itself as the driving financial force in China, its reforms held back by hard-line party ideologues in Peking, the main problem is matching demand. For the moment the new exchange is trading only 30 issues of securities. Only eight are corporate stocks, the rest are bonds. Shenhua is capitalised at only 3.65 million yuan, according to Mr Shi.

Gong Haocheng, president of the Shanghai branch of the People's Bank

change, said he hoped more corporate stocks would soon be issued to soak up excess liquidity. "There are 700 billion yuan in bank savings accounts nationwide," he said. "With such a large amount, and deposit accounts as the only means of saving, you can't meet demand. People want financial instruments with higher risk and higher return. They wish to buy bonds and stocks." He added: "I am confident the exchange will develop in a steady and healthy way."

About a million of Shanghai's 13 million people have bought or sold bonds or stocks since the city authorised the first official brokerage to open in 1986. Today there are about 50 of the shop-like outlets in the city attracting crowds who watch prices marked up on blackboards.

Foreign bankers at the securities exchange opening ceremony said insider trading within China's normally secretive system could pose a threat to the future of its embryonic



[illegible][illegible]

1990		Price		Grains		Vol		P/E	
High	Low	Bid	Offer	Chg	pts	%	%	%	%
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142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142
143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143
144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144
145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
146	146	146	146						

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES					OTHER STERLING RATES				
Market rates for December 20									
	Range	Close	1 month	3 months					
New York	1.9075-1.9222	1.9075-1.9095	0.97-0.959	2.78-2.76	Argentina	9538.56-9592.71			
London	2.21-17-2.2388	2.2117-2.2158	0.47-0.439	0.91-0.900	Australia	2.671-2.688			
Frankfurt	3.58-39-3.61	3.58-39-3.61	0.97-0.959	2.78-2.76	Bahrain	—			
Munich	58.06-58.43	58.06-58.30	24-16p	30-14p	Brazil cruzeiro	301.974-301.974			
Copenhagen	11.0443-11.0978	11.0546-11.1041	36-33p	87-80p	Cyprus pound	0.8220-0.8330			
Osaka	1.075-1.085	1.075-1.085	17-15p	37-35p	Danish krone	13.56-13.56			
Frankfurt	6.6933-6.6933	6.2593-6.2622	11-11p	21-20p	Greece drachma	227.90-301.11			
Paris	1.075-1.085	1.075-1.085	17-15p	37-35p	Hong Kong dollar	14.5616-14.5616			
Madrid	181.76-181.85	181.76-181.85	6-15p	30-14p	India rupee	—			
London	11.0443-11.0978	11.0546-11.1041	36-33p	87-80p	Kuwait dirham	—			
Osaka	1.075-1.085	1.075-1.085	17-15p	37-35p	Malaysian ringgit	5.1736-5.1736			
Frankfurt	6.6933-6.6933	6.2593-6.2622	11-11p	21-20p	New Zealand dollar	0.8436-0.8570			
Paris	1.075-1.085	1.075-1.085	17-15p	37-35p	Philippine peso	—			
London	11.0443-11.0978	11.0546-11.1041	36-33p	87-80p	Singapore dollar	3.3202-3.3252			
Osaka	1.075-1.085	1.075-1.085	17-15p	37-35p	S Africa rand (rand)	6.4113-6.4222			
Frankfurt	6.6933-6.6933	6.2593-6.2622	11-11p	21-20p	Swiss franc	1.8623-1.8623			
Paris	1.075-1.085	1.075-1.085	17-15p	37-35p	U A E dirham	—			
London	11.0443-11.0978	11.0546-11.1041	36-33p	87-80p					
Osaka	1.075-1.085	1.075-1.085	17-15p	37-35p					
Frankfurt	6.6933-6.6933	6.2593-6.2622	11-11p	21-20p					
Paris	1.075-1.085	1.075-1.085	17-15p	37-35p					
London	11.0443-11.0978	11.0546-11.1041	36-33p	87-80p					
Osaka	1.075-1.085	1.075-1.085	17-15p	37-35p					
Frankfurt	6.6933-6.6933	6.2593-6.2622	11-11p	21-20p					
Paris	1.075-1.085	1.075-1.085	17-15p	37-35p					
London	11.0443-11.0978	11.0546-11.1041	36-33p	87-80p					
Osaka	1.075-1.085	1.075-1.085	17-15p	37-35p					
Frankfurt	6.6933-6.6933	6.2593-6.2622	11-11p	21-20p					
Paris	1.075-1.085	1.075-1.085	17-15p	37-35p					
London	11.0443-11.0978	11.0546-11.1041	36-33p	87-80p					
Osaka	1.075-1.085	1.075-1.085	17-15p	37-35p					
Frankfurt	6.6933-6.6933	6.2593-6.2622	11-11p	21-20p					
Paris	1.075-1.085	1.075-1.085	17-15p	37-35p					
London	11.0443-11.0978	11.0546-11.1041	36-33p	87-80p					
Osaka	1.075-1.085	1.075-1.085	17-15p	37-35p					
Frankfurt	6.6933-6.6933	6.2593-6.2622	11-11p	21-20p					
Paris	1.075-1.085	1.075-1.085	17-15p	37-35p					
London	11.0443-11.0978	11.0546-11.1041	36-33p	87-80p					
Osaka	1.075-1.085	1.075-1.085	17-15p	37-35p					
Frankfurt	6.6933-6.6933</								

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FUTURES			COMMODITIES		
Dec 90			Dec 90		
WT 90	2184.0	2198.0	WT 90	80.4	80.4
WT 91	2228.0	2228.0	WT 91	80.4	80.4
WT 92	2252.0	2252.0	WT 92	80.4	80.4
WT 93	2276.0	2276.0	WT 93	80.4	80.4
WT 94	2300.0	2300.0	WT 94	80.4	80.4
WT 95	2324.0	2324.0	WT 95	80.4	80.4
WT 96	2348.0	2348.0	WT 96	80.4	80.4
WT 97	2372.0	2372.0	WT 97	80.4	80.4
WT 98	2396.0	2396.0	WT 98	80.4	80.4
WT 99	2420.0	2420.0	WT 99	80.4	80.4
WT 00	2444.0	2444.0	WT 00	80.4	80.4
WT 01	2468.0	2468.0	WT 01	80.4	80.4
WT 02	2492.0	2492.0	WT 02	80.4	80.4
WT 03	2516.0	2516.0	WT 03	80.4	80.4
WT 04	2540.0	2540.0	WT 04	80.4	80.4
WT 05	2564.0	2564.0	WT 05	80.4	80.4
WT 06	2588.0	2588.0	WT 06	80.4	80.4
WT 07	2612.0	2612.0	WT 07	80.4	80.4
WT 08	2636.0	2636.0	WT 08	80.4	80.4
WT 09	2660.0	2660.0	WT 09	80.4	80.4
WT 10	2684.0	2684.0	WT 10	80.4	80.4
WT 11	2708.0	2708.0	WT 11	80.4	80.4
WT 12	2732.0	2732.0	WT 12	80.4	80.4
WT 13	2756.0	2756.0	WT 13	80.4	80.4
WT 14	2780.0	2780.0	WT 14	80.4	80.4
WT 15	2804.0	2804.0	WT 15	80.4	80.4
WT 16	2828.0	2828.0	WT 16	80.4	80.4
WT 17	2852.0	2852.0	WT 17	80.4	80.4
WT 18	2876.0	2876.0	WT 18	80.4	80.4
WT 19	2900.0	2900.0	WT 19	80.4	80.4
WT 20	2924.0	2924.0	WT 20	80.4	80.4
WT 21	2948.0	2948.0	WT 21	80.4	80.4
WT 22	2972.0	2972.0	WT 22	80.4	80.4
WT 23	2996.0	2996.0	WT 23	80.4	80.4
WT 24	3020.0	3020.0	WT 24	80.4	80.4
WT 25	3044.0	3044.0	WT 25	80.4	80.4
WT 26	3068.0	3068.0	WT 26	80.4	80.4
WT 27	3092.0	3092.0	WT 27	80.4	80.4
WT 28	3116.0	3116.0	WT 28	80.4	80.4
WT 29	3140.0	3140.0	WT 29	80.4	80.4
WT 30	3164.0	3164.0	WT 30	80.4	80.4
WT 31	3188.0	3188.0	WT 31	80.4	80.4
WT 32	3212.0	3212.0	WT 32	80.4	80.4
WT 33	3236.0	3236.0	WT 33	80.4	80.4
WT 34	3260.0	3260.0	WT 34	80.4	80.4
WT 35	3284.0	3284.0	WT 35	80.4	80.4
WT 36	3308.0	3308.0	WT 36	80.4	80.4
WT 37	3332.0	3332.0	WT 37	80.4	80.4
WT 38	3356.0	3356.0	WT 38	80.4	80.4
WT 39	3380.0	3380.0	WT 39	80.4	80.4
WT 40	3404.0	3404.0	WT 40	80.4	80.4
WT 41	3428.0	3428.0	WT 41	80.4	80.4
WT 42	3452.0	3452.0	WT 42	80.4	80.4
WT 43	3476.0	3476.0	WT 43	80.4	80.4
WT 44	3500.0	3500.0	WT 44	80.4	80.4
WT 45	3524.0	3524.0	WT 45	80.4	80.4
WT 46	3548.0	3548.0	WT 46	80.4	80.4
WT 47	3572.0	3572.0	WT 47	80.4	80.4
WT 48	3596.0	3596.0	WT 48	80.4	80.4
WT 49	3620.0	3620.0	WT 49	80.4	80.4
WT 50	3644.0	3644.0	WT 50	80.4	80.4
WT 51					

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1954

LEADING LOTTERIES IN THE REST OF EUROPE

ITALY

A FORMER Italian prime minister said that lotteries were "a tax on imbeciles". The state, with a monopoly of lotteries, has never hesitated to play "croupier" as

There used to be four national lotteries a year: Monza, Agnano, Sansepolcro and Grosseto. (New

Merano and Capodanno (New Year). Over the past few years the national lotteries have become big, with staggering ticket sales. The Lotteria Italia, the most successful, has sold 10 million tickets at

In this and the weekly pools, Lotto and Totip, the state takes 33 per cent off the top, another third

goes to the organisers, and a third of the takings is paid back in prizes. It is a game that is attracting more and more players, increasingly from the middle and

The winning tickets are chosen by chance, but in some cases individual lotteries are loosely linked to a sports event, a song or television show. Most

are based in a town which receives a slice of the gross takings. Dozens of small towns want to start their own lottery.

continue to do well. The Totip is similar to the pools but based on 12 horse races instead of 13 football matches. Another popular gamble is Lotto. A player chooses

a set of figures, or combination of sets of figures and if these turn up he or she wins.

FOOTBALL

Costly trip to the coast for Cowell

SAFFRON Walden were offered a fixed comfort by Cambridge United, their nearest football league neighbours. But the draw for the fourth round of the FA Vase was made this week. Cambridge told them that they had never had to travel as far as Saffron Walden will have to on January 19 when they play at home to Epsom. En route to Newquay on the Cornwall coast.

"It's going to cost us £550," Kim Cowell, the Saffron Walden chairman, said. "I understand we'll have to pay for the hotel bills for 20 people. Apparently that's not underwritten by the FA."

Cowell is in his first year as chairman of Saffron Walden. The Vauxhall League second division club has been captained into the game by Alan Russell, a life-long friend, who manages the club jointly with Phil Gilman.

Tony Mercer has joined Saffron Walden from Dagenham as

player-coach and together with other new arrivals Michael Leslie, from Dulwich Hamlet, and Lenny Clarke, from Woodford Town, has helped boost the club away from the lower reaches of the table and already taken them further than ever in the Vase.

Borrowash Victoria, of the Central Midlands League, have a season to Bridlington Town, last season's losing finalists.

Bridlington, having won the East of England Counties League last season, have moved up to the IFAFS Loans League first division.

But Borrowash, an amateur club, have taken heart from winners over Weekly Wyner league premier division sides, Farnley and Beiper and Harworth, of the first division.

the British Women's Tennis Association Christmas tour-

Kenil Thyer, the club's former chairman, who moved to Fley, near the town of Bridlington, is already acted as scout for Martin Rowe, the club's player-manager.

While travelling hopefully in the direction of the town, Hythe Town, the Beazer Sports League's southern division, will settle for nothing less than lifting the cup. Hythe, two seasons out of the Kent League, lost in the semi-finals to Yeading, the winners last year. "We've entered it freely," Martin Giles, the secretary, said.

Under the inspiration of Tony Walker, the chairman, Hythe have spent years trying to reach their ambitions, this week seeking Dave Arter, a forward and son of Ross, a winger, from Bedford Town for £25,000.

The next obstacle to Hythe's ambition is the Harefield League, the Vauxhall League,

London, yesterday. The *Wokingham* player beat Amanda Crumley, the seeded from Manchester, 6-2, 6-2 to earn a useful £300.

© Marina Navratilova, in an interview with the German magazine, *Sport*, confirmed that she would turn me down because I was afraid that she would turn me down. Navratilova said. "But she accepted."

Drugs debate still on a high

Under the inspiration of Tony Walton, the chairman, Hythe have spent freely to achieve their ambitions, this week signing Dave Arter, a forward and T Ross, a winger, from Hord Tarn for £25,000. The next obstacle to Hythe's assembly dream is Harefield United, of the Vauxhall League.

MOTOR RACING

Lotus secure

Scorlebroni

Scalabroni for big push

TRIQUE Scalabrini has been charged with moving the la-

formula One team towards the end of the grid (John Blunsdon). The designer, aged 41, assumes overall responsibility for the technical direction of the team now run by the

er Collins, Horst Schuch
Peter Wright consortium.

...ed the Italian Dallara com-
pany in 1982, and spent five
years with Williams before
moving to Ferrari in 1988.
There he was appointed head
of chassis design and put in charge

the development of the 64
designed by John Barnard

...Lorus, he will be the
...architect of the team
...ed-for recovery from i
...ent bleak period.

● RUGBY UNION 32
● RACING 33
● FOOTBALL 34, 35

THE TIMES

SPORT

The fall of Adams may halt the rise of Arsenal

By STUART JONES, FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT

THE international career of Tony Adams, once considered a future captain of England, is under obvious threat. Although the Football Association has yet officially to decide whether the Arsenal defender should be further disciplined after he has been released from prison, his position in Graham Taylor's squad will inevitably be weakened.

Arsenal, who have been inundated with telephone calls since the four-month sentence was passed on Wednesday, have offered him public support. The FA, whose disciplinary code is strict, is unlikely to allow Taylor to be so forgiving. Besides, time is against Adams.

Unless he is picked for the summer tour of Australia and the Far East, it will be next September before he can re-join the national squad. If Taylor has not finished reshaping the team he inherited from Bobby Robson by then, he will be well on the way.

Adams's prospects were bright at the beginning of 1987, when he made his first appearance in the 4-2 victory in Spain. While Terry Butcher was recovering from a broken leg, his selection over the next two years was almost automatic. He missed only three of 20 matches.

Robson then considered Adams certain of a permanent place in the England side for a decade and predicted that he

would eventually be the captain. But he was replaced by Des Walker after the trip to Saudi Arabia, where he scored, at the end of 1988, and was not recalled until last month's European championship qualifying tie in Dublin.

He was brought back for the occasion to reinforce England's aerial power against the Irish, and, even if he had been available, he was unlikely to be retained. His qualities, though admirably suited to the needs of his club, are not necessarily ideal for his country.

Adams may be a dominant figure within the rugged, physically demanding domestic game. When he has to cope with more mobile and subtle opponents, he is not so comfortably assured. Hence, Mark Wright, a more complete player, was preferred ahead of him in the World Cup squad last summer.

Walker, Wright and Paul Parker, England's established central defenders, are already being challenged by two other experienced campaigners. Taylor has confirmed that Bryan Robson will no longer be considered in midfield but he could, when fully fit, return at the back, where he represented the B team in Algeria.

Gary Mabbutt came back into contention during the same goalless draw ten days ago. His contribution convinced Taylor that he would be an able deputy if the need

arose. Gary Pallister, another contender, also played in Algeria. The competition for places is fierce and Adams is sure to lose further ground.

So, probably, will Arsenal. The only unbeaten side in the first division, their pursuit of Liverpool has been based on a defence which has yielded only nine goals in 17 League fixtures. Adams, the captain, is the principal pillar. Without him, they are sure to be more vulnerable.

They have a surfeit of capable central defenders. Steve Bould, like Adams, has appeared in every game so far and George Graham has recently used David O'Leary as well.

Neither Andy Linighan, signed from Norwich City at the beginning of the season, nor Colin Pates has yet been chosen.

None of them, however, is as forceful a player or as inspired a leader as Adams. Arsenal, having been deducted two points by the FA for the brawl at Old Trafford, can be excused for believing that they are destined not to regain the title they won two seasons ago.

Walker, Wright and Paul Parker, England's established central defenders, are already being challenged by two other experienced campaigners. Taylor has confirmed that Bryan Robson will no longer be considered in midfield but he could, when fully fit, return at the back, where he represented the B team in Algeria.

Gary Mabbutt came back into contention during the same goalless draw ten days ago. His contribution convinced Taylor that he would be an able deputy if the need

Driving England into the dustbin Century of the highest calibre

From ALAN LEE CRICKET CORRESPONDENT BALLARAT

BETTING on the second Test match, which begins on Boxing Day, officially opened in Australia yesterday and, when play began in the four-day fixture at the Eastern Oval here, England's odds of 5-1 seemed attractively insulting.

By the close, however, no sensible person could have been rushing to back them. It was not the fact that the Victoria state side had amassed 336 for four, nor even that Dean Jones had taken his second audacious century off the touring side in five days. This, after all, occurred on the pitch which W. G. Grace reckoned to be the best in Australia.

No, what dampened any temptation to invade the local equivalent of Ladbrokes with a thick wad of dollars was the continuing ordinariness of England's cricket and the relentless setbacks afflicting them. The pressing question this weekend is not who they will select for the second Test but whether they can find 11 men who are neither injured nor inadequate.

Consigned to the field on a bleak and chilly day, England at least had an opportunity to define their best Test attack, the remaining issues apparently being to choose two from Malcolm, Small and Bicknell in support of the prospective debutant, Tufnell, and the comparative old sweat, Fraser. Yesterday's events, however, put this process into reverse.

Malcolm and Bicknell bowled too short and wide to occasion good players any difficulty on a pitch as true as this. Worse, Small could get through only 11 undemanding overs before, at tea, complaining of a reaction from his damaged thigh muscle.

Small stayed on the field for the remainder of the day but did not bowl again and is obviously struggling to be fit for the Test. DeFreitas is an ever more likely candidate to play a Test within a fortnight of arriving on the tour and, for all the transparent disaffection with Lewis's mystifying spate of ailments, he may yet be picked for the lack of anybody else suitable.

Just to compound the problems, a freakish accident at practice has left John Morris with his left hand badly bruised and heavily bandaged, a fractured bone not ruled out after hospital x-rays.

Morris was acting as wicketkeeper during the team's fielding routine and, as is the modern custom, wearing a baseball glove to take the players' throws. He was reaching to his left to collect a wayward one just as Mickey Stewart, the team manager, hit another ball skyward. From point-blank range, the ball hit Morris on the back of his head, a blow from which he is not expected to recover for a week.

As Morris was logically the reserve batsman for Melbourne, this creates new potential for chaos and last night the harassed management was attempting to find some club cricket for DeFreitas, Hugh Morris and Larkins this weekend in case any, or all, of them are needed on Boxing Day. "All in all, not a good day for England," Stewart said, with weary understatement.



No keeping up with Jones: Russell snatches a knee-high view of the century-maker

Ballarat's citizens may not, consequently, be seeing the cheeriest group of English cricketers to visit their city but they have spared no effort to uphold the history and hospitality of this fixture. Eastern Oval is the oldest ground in Australia and an English touring team first played here in 1862. The present game, as with all modern-day matches between Victoria and England, is titled the Sir Robert Menzies Memorial and is especially fitting here as Menzies went to school within sight of the ground and yesterday was the nineteenth anniversary of his birth.

The weather did not initially pay homage. Overnight rain delayed the start for half an hour and left the outfield damp and slow, which was just as well for England, as their three seam bowlers competed for the worst line in the early stages and the short boundaries would have been in still greater danger on a dry day.

Bicknell received a warning for running on the pitch to go with his worries, but did lay claim to more moral successes than Malcolm or Small as the experienced left-hander, Watts, and his watchful partner, Warren Ayres, once of the Woodford Wells club in Essex, took careful stock through the shortened morning period.

By mid-afternoon, Gooch had evidently wearied of the four regular bowlers finding a wicket between them and turned to Atherton, who broke the stand in his second over as Watts missed a sweep. This, however, brought Jones striding to the middle, not a sight which the English relish.

Greeted euphorically by a fan club of several thousand schoolchildren, Jones let nobody down. Tufnell conceded three sixes to him, Bicknell and Malcolm one each. Twice he hit the ball out of the ground, once over the elaborate, turn-of-the-century pavilion. It was batting of the highest calibre from a man who believes England have little idea how to get him out; he may be right.

Even when Jones was out, after making 110 from 106 balls, it was Atherton who snared him, and when Lehmann was run out in the same over, attempting a third to deep mid-wicket, it still seemed that England might complete the day without a single success for a front-line bowler.

Tufnell, who had taken his punishment without compromising his natural aggression, deservedly put a stop to this curiosity by having Sidons caught behind, but Ayres remained unbeaten after six hours in which England's Test

preparations had retreated not so much to the drawing board as to the dustbin.

VICTORIA: First Innings

G M Watts	86
G Ayres	not out
D M Jones	110
D S Lehmann	run out
J D Sidons	3
G P O'Connell	not out
Extras	(7, w 1, nb 5)
Total (4 wickets)	336

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-184, 2-201, 3-208, 4-218.

TO S Barry, M G Hughes, P R Relford, D W Fleming and P W Jackson to bat.

ENGLAND: Second Innings

W G Grace	20
A J Stewart	1
A J Lamb	0
G C Small	0
P C R Tufnell	0
D E Malcolm	0
Umpires	L King and D Holt

● Ken Higgs, the former England fast bowler, is quitting Leicestershire cricket club after ten years as coach. Higgs, aged 53, who first joined the county in 1972, is leaving after the summer appointment of Bobby Simpson as team manager and the recent return of Jack Birkenshaw as coach.

"With the appointments of Bobby Simpson and Jack Birkenshaw, I've gone lower and lower down the ladder," Higgs said. "I felt there was nothing there for me now and that it was time to get out."

"I've been very happy at the club and I had to give this decision a lot of serious thought."

Martin on the crest of a ride

From BOB ROSS IN SYDNEY

JOHN Martin, who has led the fleet almost all the way on the 7,000 nautical-mile Cape Town to Sydney leg of the BOC single-handed round the world race, picked up a fast ride on a following southerly "buster" front yesterday to consolidate a winning lead.

Martin's Allied Bank was expected to cross the finishing line in Sydney Harbour at 5.30am local time, twelve-and-a-half hours ahead of the second yacht, Groupe Scota, sailed by Christophe Augin, of France.

Martin, aged 36, sailing the widest and probably most powerful 60-footer in the fleet, jumped into the lead, punching into the southeast headwinds as the fleet left Cape Town, where he had finished the first leg, from Newport, only 1hr 47min 15sec behind Augin. The first out of the high pressure system there, Martin took the lead 48 hours after the start.

"He almost got one whole weather system ahead of everybody and has led ever since," the race director, Mike Schrader, said. Martin's lead, of more than 300 miles, at times, was threatened by the two Frenchmen as he slowed up in a high pressure system to the south of Australia before entering Bass Strait. To circumnavigate the high, both Augin and Gauthier dipped to the south of Tasmania and for a while, two days ago, were making speeds of 9.7 knots and 7.3 knots respectively to Martin's 3.4 knots.

Martin picked up the fresh southerly air stream yesterday, however, and was able to run on a direct course for Sydney at speeds of up to 13 knots.

Coe group backed by CCPR

By JOHN GOODBODY

THE Central Council of Physical Recreation (CCPR), which represents sport's national governing bodies, yesterday reaffirmed its support for London to stage the 2000 Olympic Games.

The executive committee, which comprises 22 elected sports representatives, specifically supported London Olympic 2000, one of the three consortiums in the capital bidding to stage the Games. It is expected that in the new year London Olympic 2000, whose chairman is Sebastian Coe, will combine with the two other groups to make a joint bid to the British Olympic Association (BOA).

The CCPR said that the "plans being assembled under the banner of London 2000 represented a genuine and realistic scheme which could secure the support of the BOA and attract a commitment from the IOC".

Peter Lawson, the CCPR secretary, has been instructed to convene the technical meetings with the summer Olympic sports to "fine-tune" the siting of facilities.

The decision will upset Manchester, which failed to gain the 1996 Games but plans to try again for 2000. However, CCPR support may handicap London. There are leading figures at the BOA who are irritated at the role the CCPR is playing in bidding for the Games.

Officials banned from Cup duty

THE FOOTBALL Association yesterday suspended a referee and a linesman from officiating in the FA Cup for the remainder of this season (Louise Taylor writes).

Graham Pooley, a League referee, and Mangel Singh, a League linesman, received their bans after being found to have misinterpreted the application of rules relating to the professional foul during matches in November.

Pooley, from Bishop's Cleeve in Hertfordshire, sent off Ronnie Robinson, of Rotherham, for a deliberate hand ball in the third division match against Bournemouth on November 10.

But, as both the League and FA were quick to point out, the recent directive from Fifa asking that players be shown the red card for professional

fouls does not include hand ball in its definition of serious foul play. The League withdrew Pooley from a first division match he was due to officiate in the following week.

Singh, a Birmingham-based linesman, sent off Kevin Gilliard, of Luton Town, for a deliberate hand ball while refereeing an Overend Papers Combination match against Millwall on November 10.

Yesterday, a three-man FA committee, headed by Graham Kelly, its chief executive, commuted the sending-offs of Gilliard and Robinson to cautions, meaning the pair will not serve suspensions.

A League spokesman said: "Mr Pooley was withdrawn for one game, and as far as we are concerned that is the end of the matter."

FA ban for Exeter chairman

By LOUISE TAYLOR

IVOR Doble, the chairman of Exeter City, was yesterday suspended by the Football Association from any involvement in football for 12 months. It found Doble, along with three other officials at the third division club, guilty of misconduct regarding financial claims submitted to the Football Grounds Improvement Trust (FGIT) and the Football Trust.

The four were ordered to pay a total of £27,000 by a three-man disciplinary commission. An FA spokesman said: "This case was not comparable to that of Swindon Town [who were demoted from the first division for financial irregularities last summer]."

Doble denied the charges, arguing that the club had drawn FGIT's attention to the fact that it had received too much cash for work at its St James' Park ground, and that he personally repaid £27,000. The FA, however, fined him £5,000 with a further £2,000 costs. Murray Couch, the financial director, was suspended for six months and fined £4,500. Michael Holladay, the commercial director, was fined £3,000. Archie Gooch, a former director, was fined £3,000, while the club must pay back £9,500.

Doble consulted lawyers last night as he decided whether to appeal. "I am absolutely astonished," he said. "There is no way we deserve this."

Terry Cooper, the Exeter manager, was understood to be considering his position.

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CRISIS IN AFRICA

An Olympian on the importance of winning

From DAVID MILLER IN PARIS THE decision of the British Olympic Association (BOA) to confine in future its selection for the Olympic Games to those competitors with a chance of success, as opposed simply to those eligible to take part, has found an unexpected source of support. Le Comte de Beaumont, who will be 87 in January and is the oldest member of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), believes the BOA to be correct. The BOA is modernising its attitudes in conjunction with seeking to host a future Games.

"I absolutely approve," he said, sitting at his desk in the banking chambers near to the Bourse where he has worked since he was 20. De Beaumont, from one of France's oldest aristocratic families, is the last surviving link with Baron Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympic movement, whom he met 60 years ago. De Coubertin had emphasised the importance of taking part.

"I was just a young fellow then," de Beaumont said. "He was a traditionalist, but not exactly what he may have seemed. He understood the world at his time, so it

COMMENT

then was. But today? He always said that the best men must come to the Games. Mind you, he never said anything about the best women, yet the Games today without women would be as unreal as an army barracks."

De Beaumont considers the decision by the BOA to be sensible and necessary. "As I understand it, they want a team that will compete, and not be 50 yards behind," he said, although I do not think he had heard of Britain's grounded eagle of Calgary. "Today in life you have to make selections. You do it with horses for the great races, so why not with people? I am in wholehearted agreement."

In 1934, de Beaumont, a prominent gentleman jockey, was to have ridden Trocadero in the Grand National, won that year by Golden Miller. A week before he caught

to finish fifth. "The only time I had a chance to compete in that great event," de Beaumont reflected disappointedly.

At the Munich Games in 1972, he was a candidate to succeed Avery Brundage, of the United States, as IOC president, but was surprisingly defeated by Michael Killanin, the Irish journalist who succeeded to the baronetcy given to his Irish Chief Justice grandfather by Queen Victoria. It was thought that de Beaumont's wealth would give him the edge — the IOC then paid no expenses, and Brundage claimed the job cost him £30,000 a year — but Lord Killanin broke important new ground as an unofficial leader. The IOC today has almost unlimited money and is able to subsidise both competitors and officials.

De Beaumont, however, is worried about the encroachment of money. "Is it interfering too much?" he asked. "Wherever it goes, it upsets things. Money is needed to help sport, yet sport must not help money. Money is needed to build stadiums, to maintain fields, but when sport starts to make money for other people, this is not good. Money brings with it selfishness."

and then violence. When I was a young man, we were living in the so-called golden era. Now gold has taken us over, and two of the consequences of this are doping and violence. The Olympic movement must not lose its sense of direction."

He is aware of the danger at his age of being too traditional. "The world is changing so quickly, and like all old people I sometimes become afraid of the acceleration in change within the Olympic movement," he said. "I don't say you shouldn't change, but I believe you must stay close to the soul of sport. If the soul is not as pure as it used to be in my young days, when we played for fun, I'm not saying it's necessarily wrong. But we must be on our guard."

De Beaumont reflected on the Bible's teaching of the merchants' corrupting of the Temple, and he observed: "When you see many lizards running in the cracks in the wall, those lizards can eventually make the building collapse."

Despite the misgivings about long-term commercial threats to the Games, de Beaumont was optimistic

that the work of Juan Antonio Samaranch, the president, was strengthening the movement. Here was a man, he said, giving not half a life but his whole energies exclusively to making the Olympic ideal stronger than it had ever been. "He is a diplomat, and a clever man," de Beaumont said.

And he expressed unbounded admiration for British initiative. "It is remarkable," he said, "that your National Olympic Committee finds the money for each Games without government assistance, and I take my hat off to them. As for the way Birmingham and then Manchester have successfully bid for the Games, that is a fine show of ambition and enterprise. We do not have two provincial cities that could do the same. But Manchester have to find a race in their hearts are not so many runners. Paris? When they bid for 1992, I gave my vote (in 1986) to Barcelona. I thought it was important that we should test a smaller city."

A man all his life of an independent mind.

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